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OUR LIBERTY BOYS
OF 1917

C. EDWD. PRESNO



CHARLEROI, PA.



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OUR LIBERTY BOYS

OF '17

CHARLEROI, PENNSYLVANIA

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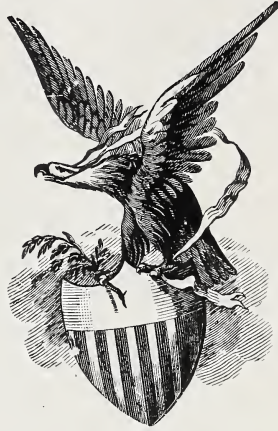
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WOODROW WILSON

For Freedom's battle once begun,
Bequeath'd by bleeding sire to son,
Though baffled oft, is ever won.—Byron.



The American's Creed

I BELIEVE in the United States of America as a Government of the people, by the people, for the people, whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed; a democracy in a republic; a sovereign Nation of many sovereign States; a perfect Union, one and inseparable, established upon those principles of freedom, equality, justice, and humanity for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes. I therefore believe it is my duty to my country to love it; to support its Constitution; to obey its laws; to respect its flag, and to defend it against all enemies.

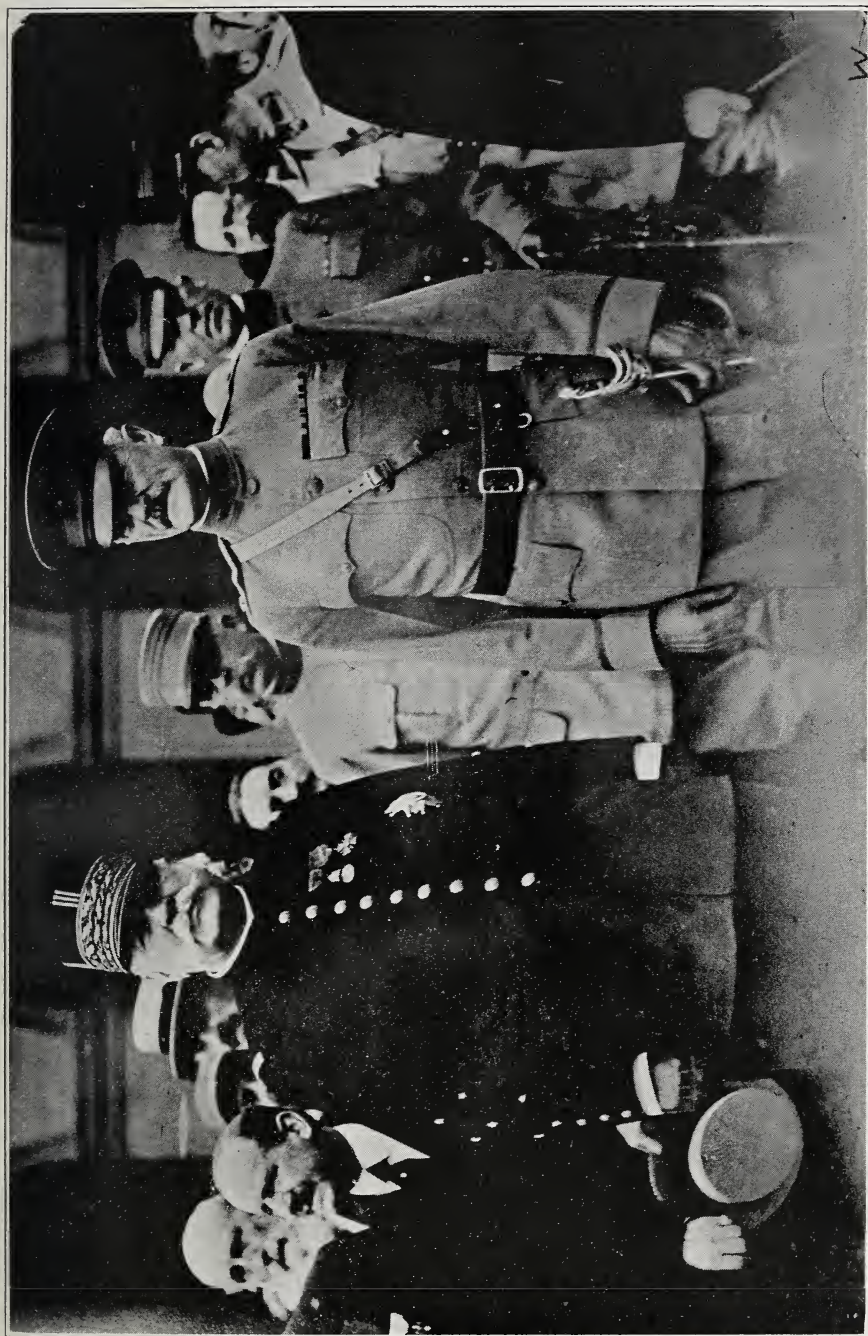
Wm. Tyler Page

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(c) By Committee on Public Information.

MARSHALL JOFFRE

GEN. JOHN J. PERSHING

THE KAISER SAYS:

(Extracts from speeches made by the Kaiser at various times, quoted verbatim from the Encyclopedia Britannica.)

"The soldier and the army, not parliamentary majorities have welded together the German Empire. My confidence is placed in the army."

"Every German warship that is launched is one more guarantee for peace on earth."

"Germans are the salt of the earth."

"Germanism, like the spirit of Rome, must expand and impose itself."

"Considering myself the instrument of the Lord, without heeding the views and opinions of the day, I go my way."

Thank God for the milk of human kindness which runs in the veins of every true American. We have our faults, but measuring human life in terms of dollars is not one of them.

All together now! WAR SAVINGS STAMPS for every member of every family. Liberty Loans, Thrift Stamps, Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., Y. M. H. A., K. of C., Jr. Red Cross.

"The time has come to conquer or submit—For us there is but one choice, we have made it."—Woodrow Wilson.

PRESIDENT WILSON SAYS:

"A nation that neither sits in judgment upon others and which keeps herself fit and disinterested and truly serviceable for the peace of the world."

"No peace can last, or ought to last which does not recognize and accept the principle that Governments derive all their just powers from the consent of the governed, and that no right anywhere exists to hand people about from sovereignty to sovereignty as if they were property."

"We wish to serve no selfish ends."

"I am thinking about those rights of humanity without which there is no civilization."

"Our motive will not be revenge or victorious assertion of the physical might of the nation, but only the vindication of right."

ORGANIZATION OF THIRD LIBERTY LOAN COM-
MITTEE FOR BOROUGH OF CHARLEROI
WASHINGTON COUNTY

Chairman, Kerfoot W. Daly

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

K. W. Daly of Bank of Charleroi

R. H. Rush of First National Bank

E. W. Hastings of Charleroi Savings & Trust Co.

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D. M. McCloskey

R. C. Mountser

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Eugene Fau

Nathan Greenburg

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Rev. H. Piorrier	

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McKean Commandery No. 80.....	C. S. McKean
B. P. O. Elks No. 494.....	W. B. Patterson
Eagles	Andrew J. Kiefer
Odd Fellows	Frank J. Welsh
Knights of Malta.....	Thos. Hudspith
Jr. O. U. A. M.....	B. E. Wilson
L. O. O. Moose.....	J. G. Albright
P. H. C.....	Mrs. James Mitchell
Knights of Columbus.....	John J. Henrion
L. C. B. A.....	Miss Anna Sullivan
Royal Arcanum	Charles Feste
Lady Maccabees	Mrs. John Ferry
Sons of Italy.....	Frank Riva
Polish Falcons	George Stys
C. M. B. A.....	Jos. Schoener

453,480—Over the Top

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Jr. High School...	Etta M. Work	9th St. School...	Edith Woodhall
5th St. School...	Elizabeth Elliott	Crest Ave. School....	Nora Swan
School Board....	F. C. Stahlman		

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Frank Lee	Joe Irose
Div. 656 Street Car Men—	Bartenders—
Robert Callihan	Paddy Bastian
Charles Collinet	Fred Carroll
Printers—	Brewery Workers—
Louis Goazin	George Hott
Carl Wertz	
Miners No. 1165—	Sheet Metal Workers—
Jos. Holinsky	L. R. Mack
B. Trosotti—Ellsworth, Pa.	H. A. Noble
Carpenters—	Miners No. 90—
W. W. Craig	Robert Nesbitt
C. B. Richards	John Mayer—Ellsworth, Pa.
Miners No. 2278—	Musicians—
T. R. Metcalfe	Ed. Wheeler
M. Williams, Bentleyville, Pa.	Hartley Jones
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C. Minehan	Ed. Carson
J. Kendall	Dick Burd
	Harry Hormell

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		Carl M. Wertz

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J. G. Albright	W. S. Sweeney
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Mrs. Wm. C. Fishburn	Dr. Bernard D. Hettrick
Lincoln Ave.—	Washington Ave.—
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Cross Streets—	
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Mrs. George W. Moody	Mrs. Clarence Blanchard
H. S. Piersoll	

(All addresses are Charleroi, Pa., except where stated)

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS OF FEBRUARY 3, 1917

(On the sinking of the channel steamer "Sussex" and the declaration of the Barred Zone.)

"Gentlemen of the Congress:

"The Imperial German Government on the thirty-first of January announced to this Government and to the governments of other neutral nations that on and after the first of February, the present month, it would adopt a policy with regard to the use of submarines against all shipping seeking to pass through certain designated areas of the high seas, to which it is clearly my duty to call your attention.

"Let me remind the Congress on the eighth of April last, in view of the sinking on the twenty-fourth of March of the cross-channel passenger steamer Sussex by a German submarine without summons or warning, and the consequent loss of the lives of several citizens of the United States who were passengers aboard her, this Government addressed a note to the Imperial German Government in which it made the following declaration:

"If it is still the purpose of the Imperial Government to prosecute relentless and indiscriminate warfare against vessels of commerce by the use of submarines without regard to what the Government of the United States must consider the sacred and indisputable rules of international law and the universally recognized dictates of humanity, the Government of the United States is at last forced to the conclusion that there is but one course it can pursue. Unless the Imperial Government should now immediately declare and effect an abandonment of its present methods of submarine warfare against passenger and freight carrying vessels, the Government of the United States can have no choice but to sever diplomatic relations with the German Empire altogether."

"In reply to this declaration the Imperial German Government gave this Government the following assurance:

"The German Government is prepared to do its utmost to confine the operations of war for the rest of its duration to the fighting forces of the belligerents, thereby also insuring the freedom of the seas, a principle upon which the German Government believes now, as before, to be in agreement with the Government of the United States.

"The German Government, guided by this idea, notifies the Government of the United States that the German naval forces have received the following orders: In accordance with the general principles of visit and search and destruction of the merchant vessels recognized by international law, such vessels, both within and without the area declared a naval war zone, shall not be sunk without warning and without saving human lives, unless these ships attempt to escape or offer resistance.

"But," it added, "neutrals cannot expect that Germany, forced to fight for her existence, shall for the sake of neutral interest restrict the

use of an affective weapon if her enemy is permitted to continue to apply at will methods of warfare violating the rules of international law. Such a demand would be incompatible with the character of neutrality, and the German Government is convinced that the Government of the United States does not think of making such a demand, knowing that the Government of the United States has repeatedly declared that it is determined to restore the principles of the freedom of the seas, from whatever quarter it has been violated.'

"To this the Government of the United States replied on the eighth of May, accepting, of course the assurances given, but adding:

"'The Government of the United States feels it necessary to state that it takes for granted that the Imperial German Government does not intend to imply that the maintenance of its newly announced policy is in any way contingent upon the course or result of diplomatic negotiations between the Government of the United States and any other belligerent government, notwithstanding the fact that certain passages in the Imperial Government's note of the fourth instant might appear to be susceptible of that construction. In order, however, to avoid any misunderstanding, the Government of the United States notified the Imperial Government that it cannot for a moment entertain, much less discuss, a suggestion that respect by German naval authorities for the rights of citizens of the United States upon the high seas should in any way or in the slightest degree be made contingent upon the conduct of any other government, affecting the rights of neutrals and noncombatants. Responsibility in such matters is single, not joint, absolute, not relative.'

"To this note of the eighth of May the Imperial German Government made no reply.

"On the 31st of January the German Ambassador handed to the Secretary of State, along with a formal note, a memorandum which contained the following statement:

"'The Imperial Government, therefore, does not doubt that the Government of the United States will understand the situation thus forced upon Germany by the Entente Allies' brutal methods of war and by their determination to destroy the Central Powers, and that the Government of the United States will further realize that the now openly disclosed intention of the Entente Allies gives back to Germany the freedom of action which she reserved in her note addressed to the Government of the United States May 4th, 1916.

"'Under these circumstances Germany will meet the illegal measures of her enemies by forcibly preventing after February 1, 1917, in a zone around Great Britain, France, Italy, and in the Eastern Mediterranean, all navigation, that of neutrals included, from and to England, and from and to France, etc., etc. All ships met within the zone will be sunk.'

"I think that you will agree with me that, in view of this declaration, which suddenly and without prior intimation of any kind deliberately withdraws the solemn assurance given in the Imperial Government's note of the 4th of May, 1916, this Government has no

alternative consistent with the dignity and honor of the United States but to take the course which, in its note of the 18th of April, 1916, it announced that it would take in the event that the German Government did not declare and effect an abandonment of the methods of submarine warfare which it was then employing and to which it now purposes again to resort.

"I have, therefore, directed the Secretary of State to announce to his Excellency the German Ambassador that all diplomatic relations between the United States and the German Empire are severed and that the American Ambassador at Berlin will immediately be withdrawn; and, in accordance with this decision, to hand to his Excellency his passports.

"Notwithstanding this unexpected action of the German Government, this sudden and deeply deplorable renunciation of its assurances, given this Government at one of the most critical moments of tension in the relations of the two governments, I refuse to believe that it is the intention of the German authorities to do in fact what they have warned us they will feel at liberty to do. I cannot bring myself to believe that they will, indeed, pay no regard to the ancient friendship between their people and our own or to the solemn obligations which have been exchanged between them, and destroy American ships and take the lives of American citizens in the willful prosecution of the ruthless naval program they have announced their intention to adopt. Only actual overt acts on their part can make me believe it even now.

"If this inveterate confidence on my part in the sobriety and prudent foresight of their purpose should unhappily prove unfounded; if American ships and American lives should in fact be sacrificed by their naval commanders in heedless contravention of the just and reasonable understandings of international law and the obvious dictates of humanity I shall take the liberty of coming again before the Congress to ask that authority be given me to use any means that may be necessary for the protection of our seamen and our people in the prosecution of their peaceful and legitimate errands on the high seas. I can do nothing less. I take it for granted that all neutral governments will take the same course.

"We do not desire any hostile conflict with the Imperial German Government. We are the sincere friends of the German people, and earnestly desire to remain at peace with Government which speaks for them. We shall not believe that they are hostile to us unless and until we are obliged to believe it, and we purpose nothing more than the reasonable defense of the undoubted rights of our people. We wish to serve no selfish ends. We seek merely to stand true alike in thought and in action to the immemorial principles of our people, which I have sought to express in my address to the Senate only two weeks ago—seek merely to vindicate our right to liberty and justice and an unmolested life. These are the bases of peace, not war. God grant that we may not be challenged to defend them by acts of wilful injustice on the part of the Government of Germany."



Babbitt Studio, Charleroi, Pa.

FIRST DRAFT

Read from left to right as shown on picture.
 FIRST ROW—John F. Cotter, Joseph Moss, C. B. Wood, M. D., Physician, John O. Watson, Chairman, Gilbert E. Koedel,
 Secretary (Local Board Members) Edward Goho, Roland J. Greenwald.
 SECOND ROW—Joseph F. Bradshaw, John Danyak, Fred R. Fielding, T. William Ludwig, Guy B. Hoge, Russell J. Carroll,
 Ralph A. Malcolm, John Earl Hott, Alfred P. Corbett,
 W. C. Abbott, John Shuba, Martin Kondrostick, James F. Craine, John H. Clutter, Herbert Burgoyne.

NATIONAL GUARD CONCENTRATION CAMPS

Camps	Address
Camp Green	Charlotte, N. C.
Camp Wadsworth	Spartanburg, S. C.
Camp Hancock	Augusta, Ga.
Camp McClellan	Anniston, Ala.
Camp Sevier	Greenville, S. C.
Camp Wheeler	Macon, Ga.
Camp McArthur	Waco, Texas
Camp Logan	Houston, Texas
Camp Cody	Deming, N. M.
Camp Doniphan	Fort Sill, Okla .
Camp Bowie	Fort Worth, Texas
Camp Sheridan	Montgomery, Ala.
Camp Shelby	Hattiesburg, Miss.
Camp Beauregard	Alexandria, La.
Camp Kearney	Linda Vista, Cal.
Camp Fremont	Palo Alto, Cal.

NINTH STREET SCHOOL HONOR ROLL

Harry Arnold,	Co. A. 308th Reg.
August Arrigo,	20th Reg.
Harvey Adams,	20th Reg.
Francis Bezy,	330th Infantry.
Louis Bertram,	Co. A. 110th Reg.
Andy Bunchon,	U. S. Ship, Huntingdon.
Walter Bromwich,	Co. A. 6th Reg.
Arden Calvert,	Medical Casual Reg.
Tom Carrol,	Master Engineer, 1st Engineer Train.
John Carrol,	Co. A. 110th Reg.
Jules Dordain,	21st Cavalry.
Henry Decker,	Co. B. 6th Artillery.
Andy Dudick,	Co. H. 40th Infantry.
Ronald Flohr,	Headquarters; 16th Cavalry Squad.
*James Geekie,	Co. A. 110th Reg.
Joseph Gass,	330th Infantry.
William Heidyer,	20th Co., 5th Training Camp.
James Hersche,	Co. C. 58th Infantry.
James Huston,	Co. 11, Columbus Barracks.
Henry Lowstutter,	Co. B. 15th Engineers,
William Ludwig,	Headquarters Detach., 155th Brigade.
Mike Lombardo,	20th Reg.
Ralph Malcolm,	Cor. 21st Co., 168th Brigade.
Thomas J. Mangan,	Lieut. U. S. A. A. S., Section 524.
Frank Mangan,	U. S. Naval Hospital, Newport Pavilion.
John McCloskey,	18th Reg.
Melford McCann,	Co. F. 26th U. S. Engineers.
Fred Ohliger,	Headquarters D. 16th Cavalry.
John Popson,	Musician, 111th Reg., 56th Brigade.
Frank Protin,	20th Co. 5th Training Barracks.
William Spridik	Truck Co. 4, Division 308.
Paul Trnavsky,	Lieut. Army Dental Service.
Emler Tomlinson,	1st Class Petty Officer S. S. (New Hampshire.)
†Thomas Tomlinson,	Ser. 103rd Signal Battalion.
John Vezetti,	Musician 111th Reg. 56th Brigade.
George Vetter,	Co. B. 15th Engineers.
Harry Worthington,	Paris Island Barracks.
James Wagner,	Divisional Quarters, Master's Detach- ment.
Ralph Williamson,	Co. D. 15th Engineers.
Harry Welch,	20th Co. 5th Training Corp.
Harrison Watts,	Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I.
Keith Campbell,	10th Co., 3rd Bat. 161 Def. Brigade. (Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill.)
Joseph McCann,	2nd Bat. Aviation.
Louis Dordain,	
John Calliffe,	

*Died in camp Mar. 21, 1918.

†Killed Nov. 3, 1917.

NATIONAL ARMY CANTONMENT CAMPS

Camps	Address
Camp Devens	Ayer, Mass.
Camp Dix	Wrightstown, N. J.
Camp Meade	Annapolis Jct., Md.
Camp Lee	Petersburg, Va.
Camp Jackson	Columbia, S. C.
Camp Gordon	Chamblee, Ga. (Near Atlanta)
Camp Sherman	Chillicothe, Ohio
Camp Taylor	Louisville, Ky.
Camp Custer	Battle Creek, Mich.
Camp Grant	Rockford, Ill.
Camp Pike	Little Rock, Ark.
Camp Dodge	Des Moines, Iowa
Camp Funston	Fort Riley, Kansas
Camp Travis	Fort Sam Houston, Texas
Camp Lewis	American Lake, Wash.
Camp Upton	Yap Hank (L. I.), N. Y.



Elite Studio, Charleroi, Pa.

SECOND DRAFT GROUP

AREO TRAINING STATIONS

Bellsville, Ill.	Scott Field
Essington, Pa.	Chandler Field
Fairfield, Ohio (near Dayton)	Wilbur Wright Field
Fort Sill, Okla.	
Hampton, Va.	Langley's Field
Omaha, Neb.	Fort Omaha (Army Balloon School)
Mineola, (L. I.), N. Y.	Hazelburst Field
Mt. Clemens, Mich.	Selfridge Field
Pensacola, Fla.	(P. O. Warrington)
Rantoul, Ill.	Chanute Field
San Antonia, Tex.	Camp Kelley
San Diego, Cal.	Camp Rockwell

INCREMENT CAMPS

(Where new increments to Regular Army will be formed)

Belvoir, Va.

Fort Benjamin Harrison

Chicamauga Park (Ft. Oglethorpe)

Fort Douglas

Fort Ethan Allen

Gettysburg, Pa.

Leon Springs

Camp McCoy

Camp Robinson

Fort Riley

Fort D. A. Russel

Presidio of San Francisco

Fort Sill

Fort Snelling

Syracuse, N. Y.

Vancouver Barracks



HARVEY ROBERTSON
EARL WAGNER

LOUIS BERTRAM

JAS. GIBKIE*

LEROY CARSON
JACK CARROLL

*Died in Camp March 21, 1918.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS OF FEBRUARY 26, 1917

(On the occasion of the sinking of the "Housatonic" and "Lyman M. Law" and the declaration of Unrestricted Submarine Warfare.)

Gentlemen of the Congress:

"I have again asked the privilege of addressing you because we are moving through critical times, during which it seems to me to be my duty to keep in close touch with the houses of Congress, so that neither counsel nor action shall run at cross-purposes between us.

"On the 3d of February I officially informed you of the sudden and unexpected action of the Imperial German Government in declaring its intention to disregard the promises it had made to this Government in April last and undertake immediate submarine operations against all commerce, whether of belligerents or neutrals, that would seek to approach Great Britain and Ireland, the Atlantic coasts of Europe or the harbors of the Eastern Mediterranean, and to conduct those operations without regard to the established restrictions of international practice, without regard to any considerations of humanity even which might interfere with their object. That policy was forthwith put into practice. It has now been in active execution for nearly four weeks.

"Its practical results are not yet fully disclosed. The commerce of other neutral nations is suffering severely, but not, perhaps, very much more severely than it was already suffering before the first of February, when the new policy of the Imperial Government was put into operation. We have asked the co-operation of the other neutral governments to prevent these depredations, but so far none of them has thought it wise to join us in any common course of action. Our own commerce has suffered, is suffering, rather in apprehension than in fact, rather because so many of our ships are timidly keeping their home ports because American ships have been sunk.

"Two American vessels have been sunk—The Housatonic and the Lyman M. Law. The case of the Housatonic, which was carrying foodstuffs consigned to a London firm, in which it will be recalled the German Government admitted its liability for damages, and the lives of the crew, as in the case of the Fry, were safeguarded with reasonable care.

"The case of the Law, which was carrying lemon box staves to Palermo, disclosed a ruthlessness of method which deserves grave condemnation, but was accompanied by no circumstances which might not have been expected at any time in connection with the use of the submarines against merchantmen as the German Government has used it.

"In sum, therefore, the situation we find ourselves in with regard to the actual conduct of the German submarine warfare against commerce and its effects upon our own ships and people is substantially the same that it was when I addressed you on the third of February,



WILLIAM MATHIAS
Elite Studio



THOMAS OATES
Rehula Studio



DR. CRUMRINE
Elite Studio



EARL HOTT
Rehula Studio



EDWARD DEITERS

except for the tying up of our shipping in our own ports because of the unwillingness of our shipowners to risk their vessels at sea without insurance or adequate protection, and the very serious congestion of our commerce which has resulted, a congestion which is growing rapidly more and more serious every day. This in itself might presently accomplish, in effect, what the new German submarine orders were meant to accomplish, so far as we are concerned. We can only say, therefore, that the overt act which I have ventured to hope the German commanders would in fact avoid had not occurred.

"But, while this is happily true, it must be admitted that there have been certain additional indications and expressions of purpose on the part of the German press and the German authorities which have increased rather than lessened the impression that if our ships and our people are spared it will be because the commanders of the German submarine which they may happen to encounter exercise an unexpected discretion and restraint rather than because of the instructions under which those commanders are acting.

"It would be foolish to deny the situation is fraught with the gravest possibilities and dangers. No thoughtful man can fail to see that the necessity for definite action may come at any time if we are in fact, and not in word merely, to defend our elementary rights as a neutral nation. It would be most imprudent to be unprepared.

"I cannot, in such circumstances, be unmindful of the fact that the expirations of the term of the present Congress is immediately at hand, by Constitutional limitation; and that it would in all likelihood require an unusual length of time to assemble and organize the Congress which is to succeed it. I feel that I ought, in view of the fact, to obtain from you full and immediate assurance of the authority which I may need at any moment to exercise. No doubt I already possess that authority without special warrant of law, by the plain implication of my Constitutional duties and powers; but I prefer, in the present circumstances, not to act upon general implication.

"I wish to feel that the authority and the power of the Congress are behind me in whatever it may become necessary for me to do. We are jointly the servants of the people and must act together and in their spirit, so far as we can divine and interpret it.

"No one doubts what it is our duty to do. We must defend our commerce and the lives of our people in the midst of the present trying circumstances with discretion, but with clear and steadfast purpose. Only the method and the extent remain to be chosen, upon the occasion, if occasion should arise. Since it has unhappily proved impossible to safeguard our neutral rights by diplomatic means against the unwarranted infringements they are suffering at the hands of Germany, there may be no recourse but to armed neutrality, which we shall know how to maintain and for which there is abundant American privilege.

"It is devoutly to be hoped that it will not be necessary to put armed force anywhere into action. The American people do not



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desire it, and our desire is not different from theirs. I am sure that they will understand the spirit in which I am now acting, the purpose I hold nearest my heart and would wish to exhibit in every thing I do.

"I am anxious that the people of the nations at war also should understand and not mistrust us. I hope that I need give no further proofs and assurances than I have already given throughout nearly three years of peace and mean to preserve it for America so long as I am able. I am not now proposing or contemplating war, or any steps that need lead to it. I merely request that you will accord me by your own vote and definite bestowal the means and the authority to safeguard in practice the right of a great people who are at peace and who are desirous of exercising none but the rights of peace to follow the pursuits of peace in quietness and good will—rights recognized time out of mind by all the civilized nations of the world. No course of my choosing or of others will lead to war. War can come only by the wilful acts and aggressions of others.

"You will understand why I can make no definite proposals or forecast of action now and must ask for your supporting authority in the most general terms. The form in which action may be necessary cannot yet be foreseen. I believe that the people will be willing to trust me to act with restraint, with prudence, and in the true spirit of amity and good faith that they have themselves displayed throughout these trying months; and it is in that belief that I request that you will authorize me to supply our merchant ships with defensive arms, should that become necessary, and with the means of using them, and to employ any other instrumentalities or methods that may be necessary and adequate to protect our ships and our people in their legitimate and peaceful pursuits of the seas. I request also that you will grant me at the same time, along the powers I ask, a sufficient credit to enable me to provide adequate means of protection where they are lacking, including adequate insurance against the present war risks.

"I have spoken of our commerce and of the legitimate errands of our people on the seas, but will not be mislead as to my main thought, the thought that lies beneath these phrases and gives them dignity and weight. It is not of material interests merely that we are thinking. It is, rather, of fundamental human rights, chief of all the right of life itself.

"I am thinking not only of the rights of Americans to go and come about their proper business by way of the sea, but also of something much deeper, much more fundamental than that. I am thinking of these rights of humanity without which there is no civilization. My theme is of these great principles of compassion and of protection which mankind has sought to throw about human lives, the lives of non-combatants, the lives of men who are peacefully at work helping the industrial processes of the world quick and vital, the lives of women and children and of those who supply the labor which ministers to the sustenance.

“We are speaking of no selfish material rights, but of rights which our hearts support and whose foundation is that righteous passion for justice upon which all law, all structures alike of family, of state and of mankind must rest, as upon the ultimate base of our existence and our liberty.

“I cannot imagine any man with American principle at his heart hesitating to defend these things.”



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After raising a flag on a municipal building of the captured city of Vera Cruz, the U. S. Marines are shown marching back to their barracks.

HONOR ROLL OF METHODIST EPISCOPAL SUNDAY SCHOOL

Frederick Ohliger	16th Regiment Cavalry
George Hudspith	Co. A, 5th Eng.
Harry Hudspith	Co. C, 5th Eng.
Henry J. Lowstuter	Co. B, 5th Eng.
William McClurg	Engineers
John Califfie	National Army
Russell J. Carroll	National Army
L. R. McKenna	Naval Medical
Ora Anderson	Navy
Jos. Gass	National Army
Columbo Califfie	National Army
Paul S. Geohring	Aviation
Russell Wilkes	Aviation
George Treasure	Aviation
Edward Beiters	
William Booth	
Charles B. Pollack	94th Co. Marine Corps
Allen B. Kinder	Cavalry
George D. Gabler	Navy
Enoch E. Daves	Marines
George Hott	National Army
Earl Hott	National Army
Roy S. Carson	National Army
Lewis C. Phillips	Engineers
Albert Lutes	National Army
Davis Johns	National Army
Henry Musler	
Jos. Pearson	Aviation

WAR TERMS AND SAYINGS

- "Boche", German Soldiers
- "Poilu", French Soldiers
- "Sammies", U. S. Soldiers
- "Tommies", British Soldiers
- "Over There"
- "Somewhere in France"
- "At an Atlantic Port"
- "The Hun"
- "Liberty Loans"
- "War Saving Stamps"
- "Thrift Stamps"
- "Do Your Bit—Everybody's doing it, in the U. S. A.,—
but the enemy in our midst."
- "Slacker"
- "Bolsheviki"
- "Four Minute Men"
- "Home Guards"
- "War Gardens"
- "Keep the Home Fires Burning"
- "Victory Bread"



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A 3-inch gun mounted by U. S. Marines in a strategetical spot, as a part of their training with artillery.



Courtesy of the British and Canadian Recruiting Mission, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Official photograph taken on the British Western Front in France. Tank moving up to assist in holding the German Offensive.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS OF APRIL 2, 1917

(Armed neutrality no longer feasible—nothing less than war—no quarrel with the German people)

"I have called Congress into extraordinary session because there are very serious choices of policy to be made, and made immediately, which it was neither right nor constitutionally permissible that I should assume the responsibility of making.

"On the third of February last I officially laid before you the extraordinary announcement of the Imperial German Government that on and after the first day of February it was its purpose to put aside all restraints of law, of humanity and use its submarines to sink every vessel that sought to approach either the ports of Great Britain and Ireland or the western coast of Europe, or any of the ports controlled by the enemies of Germany within the Mediterranean. That had seemed to be the object of the German submarine warfare earlier in the war, but since April of last year the Imperial Government had somewhat restrained the commanders of its undersea craft in conformity with its promise then given to us that passenger boats should not be sunk, and that due warning would be given to all other vessels which its submarines might seek to destroy, when no resistance was offered to escape attempted, and care taken that their crews were given at least a fair chance to save their lives in their open boats. The precaution taken were meagre and haphazard enough, as was proven in distressing instance after instance in the progress of the cruel and unmanly business, but a certain degree of restraint was observed.

"The new policy has swept every restriction aside. Vessels of every kind, whatever flag, their character, their destination, their errand, have been ruthlessly sent to the bottom without warning, and without thought of help or mercy for those on board, the vessels of friendly neutrals along with those of belligerents. Even hospital ships and ships carrying relief to the sorely bereaved and stricken people of Belgium, though the latter were provided with safe conduct through the prescribed areas by the German Government itself, and were distinguished by unmistakable marks of identity, have been sunk with the same reckless lack of compassion or of principle.

"I was for a little while unable to believe that such things would in fact be done by any government that had hitherto subscribed to the humane practices of civilized nations. International law had its origin in the attempt to set up some law which would be respected and observed from the seas, where no nation had right of dominion and where lay the free highways of the world. By painful stage after stage has that law been built up with meagre enough results indeed, after all was accomplished that could be accomplished, but always with a clear view, at least, of what the heart and conscience of mankind demanded.

"This minimum of right the German Government has swept aside under the plea of retaliation and necessity, and because it had no



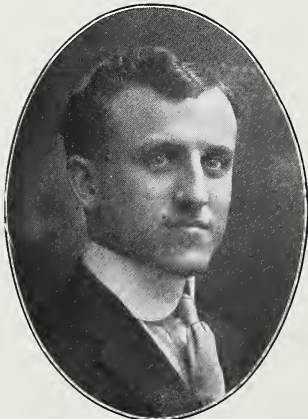
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weapons which it could use at sea except these, which it is impossible to employ as it is employing them without throwing to the winds all scruples of humanity or of respect for the understandings that were supposed to underlie the intercourse of the world.

“I am not thinking of the loss of property involved, immense and serious as it is, but only of the wanton and wholesale destruction of the lives of noncombatants—men, women and children, engaged in pursuits which have always, even in the darkest periods of modern history, been deemed innocent and legitimate. Property can be paid for; the lives of peaceful and innocent people cannot be.

“The present German submarine warfare against commerce is a warfare against mankind. It is a war against all nations. American ships have been sunk, American lives taken in ways which it has stirred us very deeply to learn of, but the ships and people of other neutral and friendly nations have been sunk and overwhelmed in the waters in the same way. There has been no discrimination. The challenge is to all mankind. Each nation must decide for itself how it will meet it. The choice we make for ourselves must be made with a moderation of counsel and a temperateness of judgment befitting our character and our motives as a nation.

“We must put excited feeling away. Our motive will not be revenge or the victorious assertion of the physical might of the nation, but only the vindication of right, of human right, of which we are only a single champion.

“When I addressed the Congress on the 26th of February last, I thought that it would suffice to assert our neutral right with arms; our right to use the seas against unlawful interference; our right to keep our people safe against unlawful violence. But armed neutrality, it now appears, is impracticable. Because submarines are in effect outlaws when used as the German submarines have been used against merchant shipping, it is impossible to defend ships against their attacks, as the law of nations has assumed that merchantmen would defend themselves against privateers or cruisers, visible craft giving chase upon the open sea. It is common prudence in such circumstances, grim necessity indeed, to endeavor to destroy them before they have shown their own intention. They must be dealt with upon sight, if dealt with at all.

“The German Government denies the right of neutrals to use arms at all within the areas of the sea which it has prescribed, even in the defense of rights which no modern publicist has ever before questioned their right to defend. The intimation is conveyed that the armed guards which we have placed on our merchant ships will be dealt with as pirates would be. Armed neutrality is ineffectual enough at best; in such circumstances and in the face of such pretensions it is worse than ineffectual; it is likely once to produce what it was meant to prevent; it is practically certain to draw us into the war without either the rights or the effectiveness of belligerents.



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WM. MOORE
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"There is one choice we cannot make, we are incapable of making, we will not choose the path of submission and suffer the most sacred rights of our nation and our people to be ignored or violated. The wrongs against which we now array ourselves are not common wrongs, they cut to the very roots of human life.

"With a profound sense of the solemn and even tragical character of the step I am taking and of the grave responsibilities which it involves, but in unhesitating obedience to what I deem my constitutional duty, I advise that the Congress declare the recent course of the Imperial German Government to be in fact nothing less than war against the Government and people of the United States; that it formally accept the status of belligerent which has thus been thrust upon it, and that it take immediate steps not only to put the country in a more thorough state of defense, but also to exert all its power and employ all its resources to bring the Government of the German Empire to terms and end the war.

"What this will involve is clear. It will involve the utmost practicable co-operation in counsel and action with the governments now at war with Germany and, as incident to that, the extension to those governments of the most liberal financial credits, in order that our resources may, so far as possible, be added to theirs. It will involve the organization and mobilization of all material resources of the country to supply the materials of war and serve the incidental needs of the nation in the most abundant and yet the most economical and efficient way possible. It will involve the immediate full equipment of the navy in all respects, but particularly in supplying it with best means of dealing with the enemy's submarines. It will involve the immediate addition to the armed forces of the United States already provided for by law in case of war, at least 500,000 men, who should, in my opinion, be chosen upon the principle of universal liability to service, and also the authorization of subsequent additional increments of equal force so soon as they may be needed and can be handled in training.

"It will involve also, of course, the granting of adequate credits to the Government, sustained, I hope, so far as they can equitably be sustained by the present generation, by well-conceived taxation. I say sustained so far as may be equitable by taxation because it seems to me that it would be most unwise to base the credits which will now be necessary entirely on money borrowed. It is our duty, I most respectfully urge, to protect our people so far as we may against the very serious hardships and evils which would be likely to arise out of the inflation which would be produced by vast loans.

"In carrying out the measures by which these things are to be accomplished we should keep constantly in mind the wisdom of interfering as little as possible in our own preparation and in the equipment of our own military forces with the duty—for it will be a very practical duty—of supplying the nations already at war with Germany with the materials which they can obtain only from us or by our



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In the shadow of the Sphinx, U. S. Marines, serving aboard a battleship, frequently make journeys to the pyramids.



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A practice battle, where U. S. Marines are shown going "Over the Top," with horse Marines in the distance, taken somewhere in Mexico.

assistance. They are in the field, and we should help them in every way to be affective there.

“I shall take the liberty of suggesting, through the several executive departments of the Government for the consideration of your committees, measures for the accomplishment of the several objects I have mentioned. I hope that it will be your pleasure to deal with them as having been framed after very careful thought by the branch of the Government upon which the responsibility of conducting the war and safeguarding the nation will most directly fall.

“While we do these things, these deeply momentous things, let us be very clear, and make very clear to all the world what our motives and our objects are. My own thought has not been driven from its habitual and normal course by the unhappy events of the last two months, and I do not believe that the thought of the nation has been altered or clouded by them.

“I have exactly the same things in mind now that I had in mind when I addressed the Senate on the 22d of January last; the same that I had in mind when I addressed the Congress on the 3d of February and on the 23th of February. Our object now, as then, is to vindicate the principles of peace and the justice in the life of the world as against selfish autocratic power, and to set up among the really free and self-governed peoples of the world such a concert of purpose and of action as will henceforth insure the observance of those principles.

“Neutrality is no longer feasible or desirable where the peace of the world is involved and the freedom of its peoples, and the menace to that peace and freedom lies in the existence of autocratic governments, backed by organized force, which is controlled wholly by their will, not by the will of their people. We have seen the last of neutrality in such circumstances.

“We are at the beginning of an age where it will be insisted that the same standards of conduct and of responsibility for wrong done shall be observed among nations and their governments that are observed among the individual citizens of civilized states.

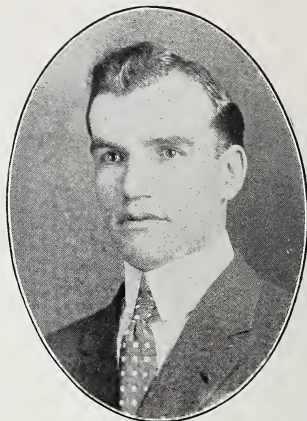
“We have no quarrel with the German people. We have no feeling toward them but one of sympathy and friendship. It was not upon their impulse that their government acted in entering this war. It was not with their previous knowledge or approval.

“It was a war determined upon as wars used to be determined upon in the old, unhappy days when peoples were nowhere consulted by their rulers and wars were provoked and waged in the interest of dynasties or of little groups of ambitious men who were accustomed to use their fellow-men as pawns and tolls.

“Self-governed nations do not fill their neighbors states with spies or set the course of intrigue to bring about some critical posture of affairs which will give them an opportunity to strike and make conquest. Such designs can be successfully worked only under cover and where no one has the right to ask questions.



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"Cunningly contrived plans of deception or aggression, carried, it may be, from generation to generation, can be worked out and kept from the light only within the privacy of courts or behind the carefully guarded confidences of a narrow and privileged class.

"They are, happily, impossible where public opinion commands and insists upon full information concerning all the nation's affairs.

"A steadfast concert for peace can never be maintained except by a partnership of democratic nations. No autocratic government could be trusted to keep faith within it or observe its covenants. It must be a league of honor, a partnership of opinion. Intrigue would eat its vitals away; the plottings of inner circles who could plan what they would and render account to no one would be a corruption seated at its very heart. Only free people can hold their purpose and their honor steady to a common end and prefer the interests of mankind to any narrow interest of their own.

"Does not every American feel that assurance has been added to our hope for the future peace of the world by the wonderful and heartening things that have been happening within the last few weeks in Russia?

"Russia was known by those who knew it best to have been always in fact democratic at heart, in all the vital habits of her thought, in all the intimate relationships of her people that spoke their national instinct, their habitual attitude towards life.

"The autocracy that crowned the summit of her political structure, long as it had stood and terrible as was the reality of its power, was not in fact Russia in origin, character or purpose, and now it has been shaken off and the great, generous Russian people have been added in all their native majesty and might to the forces that are fighting for a freedom in the world, for justice and for peace. Here is a fit partner for a league of honor.

"One of the things that has served to convince us that the Prussian autocracy was not and could never be our friend is that from the very outset of the present war it has filled our unsuspecting communities and even our offices of government with spies and set criminal intrigues everywhere afoot against our national unity of council, our peace within and without, our industries and our commerce.

"Indeed, it is now evident that its spies were here even before the war began; and it is unhappily not a matter of conjecture, but a fact proved in our courts of justice, that the intrigues which have more than once come perilously near to disturbing the peace and dislocating the industries of the country have been carried on at the instigation, with the support, and even under the personal direction of official agents of the Imperial Government accredited to the Government of the United States.

"Even in checking these things and trying to extirpate them, we have sought to put the most generous interpretation possible upon them because we knew that their source lay not in any hostile feeling or purpose of the German people toward us (who were, no doubt,



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JOSEPH FROZIA



HENRY L. SPENCE



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as ignorant of them as we ourselves were), but only the selfish designs of a government that did what it pleased and told its people nothing. But they have played their part in serving to convince us at last that that government entertains no real friendship for us and means to act against our peace and security at its convenience. That it means to stir up enemies against us at our very doors the intercepted note to the German Minister at Mexico City is eloquent evidence.

“We are accepting this challenge of hostile purpose because we know that in such a government, following such methods, we can never have a friend; and that in the presence of its organized power always lying in wait to accomplish we know not what purpose, there can be no assured security for the democratic governments of the world.

“We are now about to accept gage of battle with this natural foe to liberty and shall, if necessary, spend the whole force of the nation to check and nullify its pretensions and end its power. We are glad, now that we see the facts with no veil of false pretense about them, to fight thus for the ultimate peace of the world and for the liberation of its people, the German peoples included; for the rights of nations great and small and the privilege of men everywhere to choose their way of life and of obedience. The world must be made safe for democracy. Its peace must be planted upon the trusted foundations of political liberty.

“We have no selfish ends to serve. We desire no conquest, no domination. We seek no indemnities for ourselves, no material compensation for the sacrifices we shall freely make. We are but one of the champions of the rights of mankind. We shall be satisfied when those rights have been made as secure as the faith and the freedom of the nations can make them.

“Just because we fight without rancor and without selfish objects, seeking nothing for ourselves but what we shall wish to share with all free peoples, we shall, I feel confident, conduct our operations as belligerents without passion and ourselves observe with proud punctilio the principles of right and of fair play we profess to be fighting for.

“I have said nothing of the Governments allied with the Imperial Government of Germany because they have not made war upon us or challenged us to defend our right and honor. The Austro-Hungarian Government has, indeed, avowed its unqualified indorsement and acceptance of the reckless and lawless submarine warfare adopted now without disguise by the Imperial German Government, and it has, therefore, not been possible for this Government to receive Count Tarnowski, the Ambassador recently accredited to his Government by the Imperial and Royal Government of Austria-Hungary; but that Government has not actually engaged in warfare against citizens of the United States on seas, and I take the liberty, for the present at least, of postponing a discussion of our relations

with the authorities at Vienna. We enter this war only where we are clearly forced into it, because there are no other means of defending our rights.

"It will be all the easier for us to conduct ourselves as belligerents in a high spirit of right and fairness because we act without animus, not in enmity toward a people or with the desire to bring any injury or disadvantage upon them, but only in armed opposition to an irresponsible Government which has thrown aside all considerations of humanity and of right and is running amuck.

"We are, let me say again, the sincere friends of the German people, and shall desire nothing so much as the early re-establishment of intimate relations of mutual advantage between us—however hard it may be for them, for the time being, to believe that this is spoken from our hearts. We have borne with their present Government through all these bitter months because of that friendship, exercising a patient and forbearance which would otherwise have been impossible. We shall, happily, still have an opportunity to prove that friendship in our daily attitude and actions toward the millions of men and women of German birth and native sympathy who live among us and share our life, and we shall be proud to prove it toward all who are in fact loyal to their neighbors and to the Government in the hour of test. They are, most of them, as true and loyal Americans as if they had never known any other fealty or allegiance. They will be prompt to stand with us in rebuking and restraining the few who may be of a different mind and purpose.

"If there should be a disloyalty it will be dealt with a firm hand of stern repression; but if it lifts its head at all it will lift it only here and there and without countenance, except from a lawless and malignant few.

"It is a distressing and oppressive duty, gentlemen of the Congress, which I have performed in thus addressing you. There are, it may be, many months of fiery trial and sacrifice ahead of us. It is a fearful thing to lead this great peaceful people into war; into the most terrible and disastrous of all wars, civilization itself seeming to be in the balance. But the right is more precious than peace, and we shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own governments, for the rights and liberties of small nations, for a universal dominion of right by such a concert of free peoples as shall bring peace and safety to all nations and make the world itself at least free. To such a task we can dedicate our lives and our fortunes, everything that we are and everything that we have, with the pride of those who know that the day has come when America is privileged to spend her blood and her might for the principles that gave her birth and happiness and the peace which she has treasured. God helping her, she can do no other."

WOODROW WILSON, President.



(c) Marine Corps Publicity Bureau.

Members of the U. S. Marine Legion Guard, serving at Peking, China.



(c) Marine Corps Publicity Bureau.

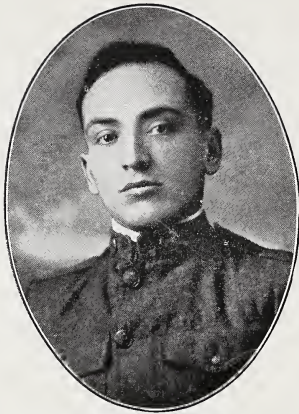
A Battalion of U. S. Marines, at their encampment, near Guantanamo, Cuba.

THE WASHINGTON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Wilson Piper	Charles Sutherland
Jesse Richey	Arden Calvert
John Gaut—1st Lieut.	Robert Coulter
James Wagner—1st Lieut.	Walter Diamond
Charles Dunham	Paul Nutt
Myron Jobs	Thomas Jeffries
Ralph Williamson	Ray Speers
Earl Michener	John Speers
Paul Ternavsky—2nd Lieut.	Kieth Campbell
Marion Kinder	George Osborne
Robert Long	Francis E. Keegan
Dr. Edwin McKay—Capt.	James G. McQuaide
Edwin Patton	Harry Swickey
John Clutter	Homer T. Whitehead
Charles Enix	Lester Allman
Archie Jewell	Jas. McQuaide
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PRESIDENT'S APPEAL OF APRIL 16, 1917

(An appeal by the President for the co-operation of all industrial and commercial bodies in this fight for humanity)

"My Fellow Countrymen:

"The entrance of our own beloved country into the grim and terrible war for democracy and human rights which has shaken the world creates so many problems of national life and action, which call for immediate consideration and settlement, that I hope you will permit me to address to you a few words of earnest counsel and appeal with regard to them.

"We are rapidly putting our navy upon an effective war footing and are about to create and equip a great army, but these are the simplest parts of the great task to which we have addressed ourselves. There is not a single selfish element, so far as I can see, in the cause we are fighting for. We are fighting for what we believe and wish to be the rights of mankind and for the future peace and security of the world. To do this great thing worthily and successfully we must devote ourselves to the service without regard to profit or material advantage and with an energy and intelligence that will rise to the level of the enterprise itself. We must realize to the full how great the task is and how many things, how many kinds and elements of capacity and service and self-sacrifice it involves.

"These, then are the things we must do and do well, besides fighting the things without which mere fighting would be fruitless:

"We must supply abundant food for ourselves and for our armies and our seamen not only, but also for a large part of the nations with whom we have made common cause, in whose support and by whose sides we shall be fighting.

"We must supply ships by the hundreds out of our ship-yards to carry to the other side of the sea, submarines or no submarines, what will every day be needed there, and abundant materials out of our fields and our mines and our factories with which not only to clothe and equip our own forces on land and sea, but also to clothe and support the people for whom the gallant fellows under arms can no longer work, to help clothe and equip the armies with which we are cooperating in Europe, and to keep the looms and manufactories there in raw materials; coal to keep the fires going in ships at sea and in the furnaces of hundreds of factories across the sea; steel, out of which to make arms and ammunition both here and there; rails for wornout railways back of the fighting fronts; locomotives and rolling stock to take the place of those every day going to pieces; mules, horses, cattle for labor and for military service; everything with which the people of England and France and Italy and Russia have usually supplied themselves but cannot now afford the men, the materials or the machinery to make.

"It is evident to every thinking man that our industries on the farm, in the shipyards, in the mines, in the factories, must be made



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MYRON JOBES



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more prolific and more efficient than ever, and that they must be more economically managed and better adapted to the particular requirements of our task than they have been; and what I want to say is that the men and the women who devote their thought and their energy to these things will be serving the country and conducting the fight for peace and freedom just as truly and just as effectively as the men on the battlefield or in the trenches.

"The industrial forces of the country, men and women alike, will be a great national, a great international, service army—a notable and honored host engaged in the service of the nation and the world, the efficient friends and saviors of free men everywhere. Thousands, nay, hundreds of thousands of men otherwise liable to military service and assigned to the fundamental, sustaining work of the fields and factories and mines, and they will be as much a part of the patriotic forces of the nation as the men under fire.

"I take the liberty, therefore, of addressing this word to the farmers of the country and to all who work on the farms: The Supreme need of our own nation and of the nations with which we are co-operating is an abundance of supplies, and especially of food-stuffs. The importance of an adequate food supply, especially for the present year, is superlative. Without abundant food, alike for the armies and the people now at war, the whole great enterprise upon which we have embarked will break down and fail. The world's food reserves are low. Not only during the present emergency, but for some time after peace shall have come, both our own people and a large proportion of the people of Europe must rely upon the harvests in America. Upon the farmers of this country, therefore, in large measure, rests the fate of the war and the fate of the nations. May the nation not count upon them to omit no step that will increase the production of their land or that will bring about the most effectual co-operation in the sale and distribution of their products? The time is short. It is of the most imperative importance that everything possible be done and done immediately to make sure of large harvests. I call upon young men and old alike, and upon the able-bodied boys of the land to accept and act upon this duty—to turn in hosts to the farms and make certain that no pains and no labor is lacking in this great matter.

"I particularly appeal to the farmers of the South to plant abundant foodstuffs as well as cotton. They can show their patriotism in no better or more convincing way than by resisting the great temptation of the present price of cotton and helping, helping upon a great scale, to feed the nation and the peoples everywhere who are fighting for their liberties and for our own. The variety of their crops will be the visible measure of their comprehension of their national duty.

"The Government of the United States and the Governors of the several States stand to co-operate. They will do everything possible to assist farmers in securing an adequate supply of seed, and an ade-

quate force of laborers when they are most needed, at harvest time, and the means for expediting shipments of fertilizers and farm machinery, as well as of the crops themselves when harvested. The course of trade shall be as unhampered as it is possible to make it, and there shall be no unwarranted manipulation of the nation's food supply by those who handle it on its way to the consumer. This is our opportunity to demonstrate the efficiency of a great democracy, and we shall not fall short of it.

"This let me say to the middlemen of every sort, whether they are handling our foodstuffs or our raw materials of manufacture or the products of our mills and factories: The eyes of the country will be especially upon you. This is your opportunity for signal service, efficient and disinterested. The country expects you, as it expects all others, to forego unusual profits, to organize and expedite shipments of supplies of every kind, but especially food, with an eye to the service you are rendering and in the spirit of those who enlist in the ranks, for their people, not for themselves. I shall confidently expect you to deserve and win the confidence of people of every sort and station.

"To the men who run the railways of the country, whether they be managers or operative employees, let me say that the railways are the arteries of the nation's life and that upon them rests the immense responsibility of seeing to it that these arteries suffer no obstruction of any kind, no inefficiency or slackened power. To the merchant, let me suggest the motto: 'Small profits and quick service'; and to the shipbuilder, the thought that the life of the war depends upon him. The food and the war supplies must be carried across the seas, no matter how many ships are sent to the bottom. The places of those that go down must be supplied, and supplied at once. To the miner, let me say that he stands where the farmer does: The work of the world waits on him. If he slackens or fails, armies and statesmen are helpless. He also is enlisted in the great service. The manufacturer does not need to be told, I hope, that the nation looks to him to speed and perfect every process; and I want only to remind his employees that their service is absolutely indispensable and is counted on by every man who loves the country and its liberties.

"Let me suggest also that everyone who creates or cultivates a garden helps and helps greatly to solve the problem of the feeding of the nations; and that every housewife who practices strict economy puts herself in the ranks of those who serve the nation. This is the time for America to correct her unpardonable fault of wastefulness and extravagance. Let every man and every woman assume the duty of careful provident use and expenditure as a public duty, as a dictate of patriotism which no one can now expect ever to be excused or forgiven for ignoring.

"In the hope that this statement of the needs of the nation and of the world in this hour of supreme crisis may stimulate those to whom it comes and remind all who need reminder of the solemn

duties of a time such as the world has never seen before, I beg that all editors and publishers everywhere will give as prominent publication and as wide circulation as possible to this appeal. I venture to suggest also to all advertising agencies that they would perhaps render a very substantial and timely service to the country if they would give it widespread repetition, and I hope that clergymen will not think the theme of it an unworthy or inappropriate subject of comment and homily from their pulpits.

"The supreme test of the nation has come. We must all speak, act and serve together!"



ELMER TOMLINSON

THOS. TOMLINSON*

*Killed in the service, Nov. 3, 1917.

CHARLEROI LODGE 494 B. P. O. ELKS

Clarence R. Murphy

Albert E. Foley

George H. Smith

Julius Levy

Floyd Cobb

Roy S. Sharpneck

Herman Littlestone

Henry Lowstuter

James B. Hosack

Louis R. Roley

Alex B. Gray

Emment S. McCormick

Clarence B. Callomon

Thomas O. Mosier

RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CAMPS

Camp	Address
Belvoir, Va.	(Via Washington, D. C., and boat)
Benjamin Harrison, Fort	Indianapolis, Ind.
Leon Springs, Texas	
Logan H. Roots, Fort	Little Rock, Ark.
Madison Barracks	Sackett Harbor, N. Y.
McPherson, Fort	Georgia
Meyer, Fort	Virginia
Niagara, Fort	Youngstown, N. Y.
Oglethorpe, Fort	Dodge, Ga.
Plattsburg, Barracks	Plattsburg, N. Y.
Riley, Fort	Kansas
San Francisco, Presidio of	San Francisco, Cal.
Sheridan, Fort	Illinois
Snelling, Fort	Mendota, Minnesota



GEO. HOTT
Babbitt Studio, Charleroi, Pa.



JAMES GEEKIE
Rehula Studio, Charleroi, Pa.
Died Mar. 21, 1918.



LIEUT. ALEXANDER GREY
Elite Studio, Charleroi, Pa.



EARL WAGNER
Elite Studio, Charleroi, Pa.



BERT OSBORNE
Elite Studio, Charleroi, Pa.

POSTS AND STATIONS OF THE ARMY

Name of Station	Address
Name of Station	Address
Adams, Fort	New Port, R. I.
Ajo Garrison	Ajo, Arizona
Andrews, Fort	Fort Andrews, Mass.
Apache, Fort	Fort Apache, Ariz.
Armistead, Fort	Baltimore, Md.
Army and Navy General Hospital	Hot Springs, Ark.
Augusta Arsenal	Augusta, Ga.
Baker, Fort	Sausalito, Cal.
Banks, Fort	Winthrop Sta., Boston, Mass.
Barrancus, Fort	Fort Barrancus, Fla.
Barry, Fort	Fort Barry, Cal.
Bayard, Fort (General Hospital)	Fort Bayard, N. M.
Benicia Arsenal	Benicia, Cal.
Benjamin Harrison, Fort	Indianapolis, Ind.
Bliss, Fort	Fort Bliss, Tex.
Boise Barracks	Boise, Idaho
Brady, Fort	Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
Brownsville Garrison	Brownsville, Texas
Calexico Garrison	Calexico, Cal.
Canby, Fort	Ilwaco, Wash.
Carroll, Fort	Baltimore, Md.
Casey, Fort	Fort Casey, Wash.
Caswell, Fort	Southport, N. C.
Clark, Fort	Brackettville, Tex.
Columbia, Fort	Fort Columbia, Wash.
Columbus Barracks	Columbus Barracks, Ohio
Columbus Garrison	Columbus, N. M.
Constitution, Fort	New Castle, N. H. (Tel. and Exp., Ports- mouth)
Corpus Christi Garrison	Corpus Christi, Texas
Crockett, Fort	Galveston, Texas
Crook, Fort	Fort Crook, Neb.
Dade, Fort	Fort Dade, Fla. (Exp., Tampa)
D. A. Russell, Fort	Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming
Delaware, Fort	Delaware City, Del.
Del Rio Garrison	Del Rio, Texas
Des Moines, Fort	Fort Des Moines, Ia. (Exp., Des Moines)
De Soto, Fort	Fort De Soto, Fla. (Exp., Tampa)
Disciplinary Barracks	Alcatraz Island, Cal. (Tel. and Exp., San Francisco)
Disciplinary Barracks	Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

Name of Station	Address
Disciplinary Barracks	Fort Jay, New York, N. Y. (Tel., Governor's Island)
Donna Garrison	Donna, Texas
Douglas Garrison	Douglas, Arizona
Douglas Fort	Douglas Sta., Salt Lake City, Utah
Du Pont, Fort	Delaware City, Del.
Eagle Pass Garrison	Eagle Pass, Texas
Edinburg Garrison	Edinburg, Texas
El Paso Garrison	El Paso, Texas
Ethan Allen, Fort	Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. (Tel. and Exp., Essex Junction)
Flager, Fort	Fort Flager, Wash. (Exp., Port Townsend)
Foster, Fort	Kittery, Me. (Tel. and Exp., Portsmouth)
Frankford Arsenal	Bridesburg, Philadelphia, Pa. (Tel. and Exp., Frankford)
Front Royal	Front Royal, Va.
Gaines, Fort	Dauphin Island, Ala. (Tel. and Exp., Doden)
George Wright, Fort	Spokane, Wash.
Getty, Fort	Fort Greble, R. I. (Tel. and Exp., Jamestown)
Governor's Island Garrison	Governor's Island, N. Y.
Greble, Fort	Fort Greble, R. I.
Hachita Garrison	Hachita, N. M.
Hamilton, Fort	Fort Hamilton Sta., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Hancock, Fort	Fort Hancock, N. J. (Exp., Highlands)
Harlingen Garrison	Harlingen, Texas
Heath, Fort	Winthrop Sta., Boston, Mass. (Tel. and Exp., East Boston)
H. G. Wright, Fort	Fishers Island, N. Y. (Tel. and Exp., New London)
Hidalgo Garrison	Hidalgo, Texas (Tel. and Exp., McAllen)
Howard, Fort	Fort Howard, Md. (Tel. and Exp., Sparrows Point)
Huachuca, Fort	Fort Huachuca, Ariz.
Hunt, Fort	Fort Hunt, Va.
Jackson Barracks, Mo.	New Orleans, La.
Jay, Fort	New York, N. Y.
Jefferson Barracks, Mo.	Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
Keogh, Fort	Miles City, Mont.
Key West Barracks	Key West, Florida
Kingsville Garrison	Kingsville, Texas
Laredo Garrison	Laredo, Texas
Lawton, Fort	Seattle, Wash.
Leavenworth, Fort	Forth Leavenworth, Kan.
Levett, Fort	Portland, Me.

Name of Station	Address
Lincoln, Fort	Bismark, N. D.
Llano Grande Garrison	Llano Grande, Texas
Logan, Fort	Fort Logan, Colo.
Logan H. Roots, Fort	Argenta, Ark.
Lyon, Fort	Portland, Me.
Mackenzie, Fort	Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.
Madison Barracks	Sackett Harbor, N. Y.
Mansfield, Fort	Watch Hill, R. I.
Marathon Garrison	Marathon, Texas
Marfa Garrison	Marfa, Texas
Mason, Fort	San Francisco, Cal.
McAllen Garrison	McAllen, Texas
McCoy, Camp	Sparta, Wis.
McDowell	Angel Island, Cal.
McIntosh, Fort	Laredo, Texas
McKinley, Fort	Portland, Me.
McPherson, Fort	Fort McPherson, Ga.
McRee, Fort	Fort Barrancas, Fla.
Meade, Fort	Fort Meade, S. Dakota
Memphis Garrison	Memphis, Tenn.
Mercedes Garrison	Mercedes, Texas
Michie, Fort (N. Y.)	New London, Conn.
Miley, Fort	San Francisco, Cal.
Mission Garrison	Mission, Texas
Mineola Garrison	Mineola, N. Y.
Missoula, Fort	Missoula, Mont.
Monroe, Fort	Fort Monroe, Va.
Morgan, Fort	Fort Morgan, Ala.
Mott, Fort	Salem, N. J.
Moultrie, Fort	Moultrieville, S. C.
Myer, Fort	Fort Myer, Va.
Naco Garrison	Naco, Ariz.
New York Arsenal	New York, N. Y.
Niagara, Fort	Youngstown, N. Y.
Nogales Garrison	Nogales, Ariz.
Oglethorpe, Fort	Dodge, Ga.
Omaha, Fort	Omaha, Neb.
Ontario, Fort	Oswego, N. Y.
Palm City Garrison	Palm City, Cal.
Penitas Garrison	Penitas, Texas
Perry, Camp	Camp Perry, Ohio
Pharr Garrison	Pharr, Texas
Philip Kearney	Fort Greble, R. I.
Picatinny Arsenal	Dover, N. J.
Pickens, Fort	Fort Barrancas, Fla.
Plattsburg Barracks	Plattsburg, N. Y.
Porter, Fort	Buffalo, N. Y.

Name of Station	Address
Preble, Fort	Portland, Me.
Presidio of Monterey	Presidio of Monterey, Cal.
Presidio of San Francisco	San Francisco, Cal.
Progresso Garrison	Relamago, Texas
Reno, Fort	Fort Reno, Darlington, Okla.
Revere, Fort	Hull, Mass.
Riley, Fort	Fort Riley, Kan.
Ringgold, Fort	Fort Ringgold, Texas
Robinson, Fort	Fort Robinson, Neb.
Robinson, Camp	Sparta, Wis.
Rock Island Arsenal	Rock Island, Ill.
Rodman, Fort	New Bedford, Mass.
Roma Garrison	Roma, Texas
Rosecrans, Fort	San Diego, Cal.
St. Philip, Fort	Fort St. Philip, La.
Sam Houston, Fort	Fort Sam Houston, Texas
San Antonio Arsenal	San Antonio, Texas
San Benito Garrison	San Benito, Texas
San Diego Garrison	San Diego, Cal.
Sandy Hook Proving Ground	Fort Hancock, N. J.
San Jacinto, Fort	Galveston, Texas
San Juan Garrison	San Juan, Texas
Schuyler, Fort	Westchester, N. Y.
Screven, Fort	Fort Screven, Ga.
Sheridan, Fort	Fort Sheridan, Ill.
Sill, Fort	Fort Sill, Okla.
Slocum, Fort	Fort Slocum, N. Y.
Smallwood, Fort	Baltimore, Md.
Snelling, Fort	Fort Snelling, Minn.
Springfield Armory	Springfield, Mass.
Standish, Fort	Boston, Mass.
Stark, Fort	Portsmouth, N. H.
Stevens, Fort	Fort Stevens, Ore.
Strong, Fort	Boston, Mass.
Sumpter, Fort	Moultrieville, S. C.
Taylor, Fort	Key West, Fla.
Terry, Fort	Fort Terry, N. Y.
Texas City	Texas City, Texas
Thomas, Fort	Fort Thomas, Ky.
Totten, Fort	Fort Totten, N. Y.
Travis, Fort	Galveston, Texas
Vancouver Barracks	Vancouver, Wash.
Wadsworth, Fort	Rosebank, N. Y.
Walter Reed General Hospital, Washing- ton, D. C.,	Takoma Park, D. C.

Name of Station	Address
Ward, Fort	Fort Ward, Wash.
Warren, Fort	Boston, Mass.
Warren Garrison	Warren, Ariz.
Washington Barracks	Washington, D. C.
Washington, Fort	Fort Washington, Md.
Watertown Arsenal	Watertown, Mass.
Watervilet Arsenal	Watervilet, N. Y.
Wayne, Fort	Detroit, Mich.
West Point (U. S. Military Academy)	West Point, N. Y.
Wetherrill, Fort	Jamestown, R. I.
Whipple Barracks	Whipple Barracks, Ariz.
Whitman, Fort	LaConner, Wash.
Winfield Scott, Fort	Fort Winfield Scott, Me.
Wood, Fort	New York, N. Y.
Worden, Fort	Fort Townsend, Wash.
Yuma Garrison	Yuma, Ariz.



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MAJ. HARRY J. REPMAN



AUGUST LECQUE
Elite Studio



ROBERT JACK
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NAVAL STATIONS AND MARINE BARRACKS

Algiers, La.
Annapolis, Md.
Arlington, Va.
Astoria Island, Wash.
Beaufort, N. C.
Belmar, N. J.
Boston, Mass.
Bremerton, Wash.
Brooklyn, (New York), N. Y.
Cape May, N. J.
Charleston, S. C.
Cheslea, Mass.
Chollas Heights, Cal.
Diamond Shoals Lightship (Off Cape Hatteras)
 (Care L. H. Inspector, Baltimore, Md.)
Dover, N. J.
Farallon (Farollon Islands)
 (Care P. M., San Francisco, Cal.)
Fire Island, Bay Shore, N. Y.
Frying Pan Shoals Lightship (Off Cape Fear, N. C.)
 (Care L. H. Inspector, Charleston, S. C.)
Great Lakes, Ill.
Gulport, Miss.
Heald Bank Lightship, Galveston, Texas
Hingham, Mass.
Indianhead, Md.
Iona Island, N. Y.
Jupiter, Fla.
Keyport, Wash.
Key West, Fla.
Las Animas, Colo.
Loleta, Cal.
Malden, Mass.
Mare Island, Vallejo, Cal.
Marshfield, Ore.
Mifflin, Fort, Philadelphia, Pa.
Nantucket Shoals Lightship (Off Newport, R. I.)
 (Care L. H. Tender, Woods Hole, Mass.)
New Brunswick, N. J.
New London, Conn.
New Orleans, La.
Newport, R. I.
Norfolk, Va.
Norfolk, Va.
Norfolk, Va.
Norfolk, Va.

North Head, Wash.
North Truro, Mass.
Pelham, N. Y.
Pensacola, Fla.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Point Arguello, Cal.
Point Isabel, Texas
Point Loma, Cal.
Portland, Me.
Port Royal (Paris Island), S. C.
Portsmouth, N. H.
Quantico, Va.
Radio, Va.
Sackett Harbor, N. Y.
St. Augustine, Fla.
San Diego, Cal.
San Francisco, Cal.
Sayville, (L. I.), N. Y.
Tatoosh Island, Wash.
Tuckerton, N. J.
Washington, D. C.
Wellfleet, Mass.
Winthrop, Md.

HONOR ROLL—KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS

John R. Skeehan

Joseph E. McGuire

Frank Mangan

S. A. Gabrish

William J. Jackson

Joseph E. Ritzer

Hugh McLinden

Arthur R. Murphy

John P. McMahon

John J. Kilcullen

Julius Heylman

John F. Feehan

Joseph F. Connolly

Frank J. McGill

Lawrence J. Bailey

Harold Vogel



CHARLES R. FIEDLER
Elite Studio



JOS. FLOOD
Elite Studio



LIEUT. E. S. McCORMACK
Babbitt Studio



CHARLES ENEIX
Babbitt Studio



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HONOR ROLL—IMPERIAL GLASS COMPANY

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John Popson

Michael Lombardo

Frank Protin

John Paliry

Frank Lubinski

James Houston

August Arrigo

John McCloskey

George Muckle

Madoline Depaul

Louis Dordain

Wm. W. Booth

James Paliry

HONOR ROLL—CHARLEROI LODGE NO. 103,
LOYAL ORDER OF MOOSE.

Ora Anderson	Joseph Harosfsky
C. M. Velletay	Rob't O'Neill
Enoch Davis	Wm. Spridik
Wm. Schmalvach	Frank Parise
Stanley Gabrisk	Bartolia Bricatio
Pete Pagani	H. A. Mariani
Pete Russel	Jules Larue
Oscar Haas	John Boleski
Elmer Tomlinson	Frank Franz
John E. Caleffie	B. Apronesevicz
Fred Williams	Wm. C. Barrass
C. R. Furnier	John Tchoryk
Thos. Baker	Louis Hantusie

HONOR ROLL (December 1st, 1917)

Members of Charleroi Lodge No. 615 A. F. & A. M. now
serving their country in the service of the
United States Army:

Charles F. Baker

Roy I. Carson

James Russell Carroll

Joseph L. Gass

John Hewlitt

Charles Eoff Moody

Edwin McKay, M. D., Captain

Harry Joseph Repman, M. D., Major

John B. G. Roberts

John Vantz

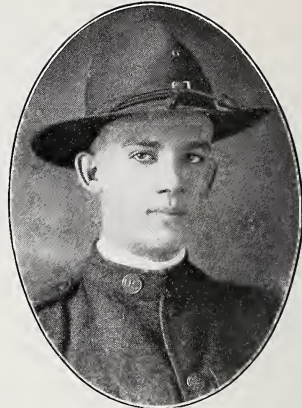
James Albert Wilson

Harry Keith Campbell

Tom A. Morrison



JOHN P. BROWN
Rehula Studio



GEO. OSBORNE
Rehula Studio



CAPT. EDWIN McKAY
Elite Studio



RICHARD FIEDLER
Elite Studio



Elite Studio
GEO. MICHENER

HONOR ROLL—McKEAN COMMANDRY NO. 80 K. T.

Em. Sir Harry J. Repman, M. D.
(Major)

Sir Edwin McKay, M. D.
(Captain)

Sir Wm. D. Hunter, M. D.
(Captain)

Sir George K. Hayes, M. D.

Sir Arthur R. Wilson, M. D.

Sir Frank H. Hamilton

Sir Arthur A. Moore

Sir J. Russell Carroll

Sir Joseph Vantz

Sir John Anderson

Sir Harry Keith Campbell

Sir Edward F. O'Neil

Sir Tom A. Mosier

HONOR ROLL

CHARLE ROI



Henry Lowstuter, Engineers.
Ralph Williamson, Engineers.
Myron Jobs, Engineers.
Charles Meade, Base Hospital.
Arden Calvert, Med. Casual Dept.
Lieut. James Wagner, Com. Dept.
Walter Bromwich, Engineers.
Sergt. Jennings Ritchey, Engineers.
Charles Pollock, Marines.
Fred Ohlinger, Infantry.
Lieut. Edwin Patton, Infantry.
Lieut. Albert Wilson, Infantry.
Lieut. John Piersol, Artillery.
Lieut. Harry McDermott, Infantry.
Sergt. Ralph Malcolm, Supply Dept.
Sergt. Earl Geho, Supply Dept.
Lieut. Roy Carson, Off. Tr. Corps.
Sergt. John Clutter, Off. Tr. Corps.
Harry Worthington, Marines.
Earl Wagner, Infantry.
Roland Greenawald, Off. Tr. Corps.
Albert Lutes, Infantry.
Marion Kinder, Military Police.
Bannister Roberts, Infantry.
Harold Metz, Base Hospital.
Edward Lowstuter, Aviation Corps.
William Booth, Aiation Corps.
Sergt. Aubrey Clerihue, 225th Aero Squadron.
Lieut. John R. Gant.
Jessie Ritchie.

Thomas Jeffreys, Aero Squadron.
George Treasure, Aero Squadron.
Keith Campbell, Aero Squadron.
Corp. John Sueers, Aero Squadron.
Sergt. Ray Speers, Aero Squadron.
Paul Nutt, Aero Squadron.
Joseph H. Pearson, Aero Squadron.
Thomas Phillips, Aero Squadron.
John Parkins, Aero Squadron.
Corp. Harry Swickey, Aero Squadron.
John Hess, Aviation Corps.
Corp. Charles Jones, Balloon Squadron.
Robert Jones, Engineers.
Lieut. Shaner Blythe, Dental Reserves.
Lieut. Paul Trnavsky, Dental Reserves.
Thomas Mosier, Ordnance Corps.
Jacob Mitchell, M. D., Medical Reserve.
Lieut. Boyd Crawford, U. S. Eng.*
Corporal Carl McGuire, Machine Gun Co.
Homer Whitehead, Infantry.
John Lutes, Naval Reserve.
Riley Deaterly, Infantry.
Henry Primas.
Wilson Primas.
Edwin Eason, R. R. Engineers.
Leland McKenna, Hospital School.
Bruce Smith.
E. E. Hickey.

*Killed in France, May 8, 1918.

HONOR ROLL—WASHINGTON CAMP NO. 760,
PATRIOTIC SONS OF AMERICA

Wm. Richard Jennings

Dick Trinder

George Osborne

James Rucroft

Harry Worthington

Wm. Myrtle



JOHN VEZZETTI
Rehula Studio



Elite Studio



LIEUT. EDWARD W. PATTON
Babbitt Studio



RALPH WILLIAMSON



CHARLES B. POLLOCK

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Thos. Baker	Rudolph Lukens
James Blythe	Kules Matthews
Ben Bova	Angelo Mariana
Michael Buracyisky	Mike Mino
Walter Bromwich	Louis Mollitt
John Budie	Henry Mesler
John Brosick	Joe Maciak
Alex. Cadviocki	John Malls
Geo. Clement	Andy Nandor
Joe Cardinale	Thomas Prescott
William Donahue	John Pavelchak
Harry Dickson	John Pakash
Henry Decker	Chas. Pecosky
James Fleming	Alex. Queer
Frank French	Wm. Roberts
Glenn Flood	Taefel Rychart
Emil Gillet	Jos. Trozia
Leo Gillet	Richard Trinder
John Goffert	B. Usakavish
Chas. Gadosy	John Vasetti
George Hersche	Leory Weaver
James Hersche	S. Yeesop
David Johns	

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Ben Sappie
Mike Madzie
Mike Cubis
Albert Osborne
Brooks Maker
John Stovalt
Theodore Parker
Wilson Conaway
Joseph Mishon
O. J. Jones
William Kromer
Charles Roberts
John Sowell
George Johnston
Joseph Harshofsky
James Maksora

HONOR ROLL—FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

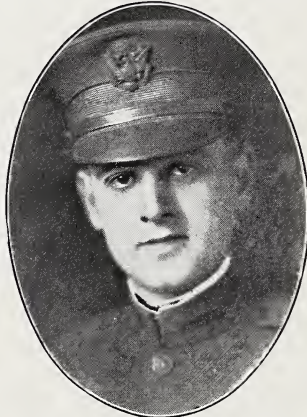
Roy S. Crawford, Lieut.
Harold R. Toner, Battery D., Troop H., 19th Cav.
Clyde Strausser, 18th Co., Bat. 22 L.
Ralph Malcolm, Truck Co. 4, Div. Train 308.
Harry J. Repman, M. D., Major, 322 Field Artillery
Everett Hornell, 2nd Cavalry
Thos. Mesier
Seward Might
Smith Frye
Henry L. Spence, 11th Cav., Troop B
William Spidik, Truck Co. No. 4
Earl Strausser
Albert Wilson, Lieut., 78th Field Artillery
Leroy Weaver
Leo Denemire
James Geekie—Died March 21, 1918.



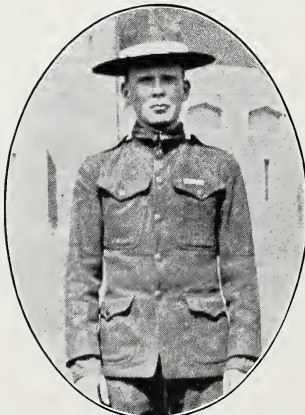
WM. SPRIDIK
Babbitt Studio



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LIEUT. JOHN R. GAUNT



WILLIAM BOOTH



WILSON PIPER
Babbitt Studio

HONOR ROLL

Members of Charleroi Aerie No. 390, Fraternal Order of
Eagles of Charleroi, Pa., in the Service:

S. A. Gabrish
Louis Hantisse
Michael Lombardo
August Lacrocq
Robert O'Neill
Patrick Gilmore
J. D. Schaffer
W. L. Schmalbach
C. M. Vallattay
J. C. Newton
Peter Pagani
H. E. Arnold
Joseph Young
A. J. Oates
P. J. Collins
Russell McMurdo
H. J. Schmid

HONOR ROLL—CHRIST LUTHERAN CHURCH

Harry Worthington

George Vetter

John Kulow

Ross Gullingham

Joseph Harhopsky

Paul George

Walter Pieper

HONOR ROLL—VALLEY ECHO COMMANDERY
KNIGHTS OF MALTA

Joseph H. Pearson

Harry Keith Campbell

Arch J. Livingstone

Arvi M. Robertson

Henry L. Spence

Elmer Tomlinson

Wilson Piper

Harold Metz

Wm. E. Dickson

Charles Eneix

Wm. McClurg

Roy Hixson

Leroy Morris

Henry Lowstutter

Edward Lowstutter

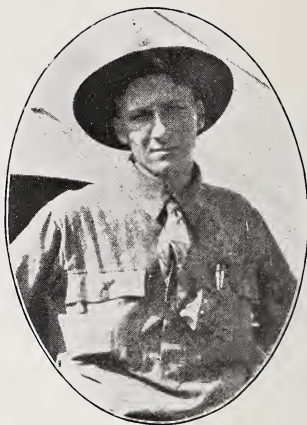
William T. Middleton

Shanor R. Blythe

Thomas Tomlinson—Died in the service.



JAMES PALFREY
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LIEUT. PAUL TRNAVSKY
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HARVEY HARRIS



EDWARD WEBSTER

FULL TEXT OF THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS, JANUARY 8, 1918

Gentlemen of the Congress:

Once more, as repeatedly before the spokesmen of the Central Empires have indicated their desire to discuss the objects of the war and the possible basis of a general peace. Parleys have been in progress at Brest-Litovsk between Russian representatives and those of the Central Powers to which the attention of all the belligerents have been invited for the purpose of ascertaining whether it may be possible to extend these parleys into general conference with regard to terms of peace and settlement. The Russian representatives presented not only a perfectly definite statement of the principles upon which they would be willing to conclude peace, but also an equally definite program of the concrete application of these principles.

The representatives of the Central Powers, on their part, presented an outline of settlement which, if much less definite, seemed susceptible of liberal interpretation until their specific program of practical terms was added. That program proposed no concessions at all either to sovereignty of Russia or to the preferences of the population with whose fortunes it dealt but meant, in a word, that the Central Empires were to keep every foot of territory their armed forces had occupied—every province, every city, every point of vantage—a permanent addition to their territories and their powers.

It is a reasonable conjecture that the general principles of settlement which then at first suggested originated with the more liberal statesmen of Germany and Austria, the men who have begun to feel the force of their own people's thought and purpose, while the concrete terms of actual settlement came from the military leaders, who have not thought but to keep what they have got. The negotiations have been broken off. The Russian representatives were sincere and in earnest. They cannot entertain such proposals of conquest and domination.

WHO IS SPEAKING

The whole incident is full of significance. It is also full of perplexity. With whom are the Russian representatives dealing? For whom are the representatives of the Central Empires speaking? Are they speaking for the majorities of their respective Parliaments or for the minority parties, that military and imperialistic minority which has so far dominated the whole policy and controlled the affairs of Turkey and of the Balkan States which have felt obliged to become their associates in this war? The Russian representatives have insisted, very justly, very wisely, and in the spirit of modern democracy, that the conference they have been holding with the Teutonic and Turkish statesmen should be held within open, not closed doors, and all the world has been audience, as was desired. To whom have we been listening, then? To those who speak the spirit and intention of

the resolution of the German Reichstag of July 9, last, the spirit and intention of the liberal leaders and parties of Germany, or to those who resist and defy that spirit and intention and insist upon conquest and subjugation? Or are we listening, in fact to both, unreconciled and in open and hopeless contradiction? These are very serious and pregnant questions. Upon the answer to them depends the peace of the world.

But whatever the results of the parleys at Brest-Litovsk, whatever the confusions of counsel and of purpose in the utterances of the spokesmen of the Central Empires, they have again attempted to acquaint the world with their objects in the war and have again challenged their adversaries to say what their objects are and what sort of settlement they would deem just and satisfactory. There is no good reason why that challenge should not be responded to, and responded to with the utmost candor. We did not wait for it. Not once, but again and again, we have laid out whole thought, and purpose before the world, not in general terms only, but each time with sufficient definition to make it clear what sort of definite terms of settlement must necessarily spring out of them.

UP TO GERMANY

Within the last week Lord George has spoken with admirable candor and an admirable spirit for the people and Government of Great Britain. There is no confusion of counsel among the adversaries of the Central Powers, no uncertainty of principle, no valueness of detail. The only secrecy of counsel, the only lack of fearless frankness, the only failure to make definite statement of the objects of the war, lies with Germany and her Allies. The issues of life and death hang upon these definitions. No statesman who has the least conception of his responsibility ought for a moment to permit himself to continue this tragical and appalling outpouring of blood and treasure unless he is sure beyond peradventure that the objects of the vital sacrifice are part and parcel of the very life of society and that the people for whom he speaks think them right and imperative as he does.

There is, moreover, a voice calling for these definitions of principle and of purpose which is, it seems to me, more thrilling and more compelling than any of the many moving voices with which the troubled air of the world is thrilled. It is the voice of the Russian people. They are prostrate and all but helpless, it would seem, before the grim power of Germany, which has hitherto known no relenting and no pity. Their power, apparently, is shattered. And yet their soul is not subservient. They will not yield either in principle or in action. Their conception of what is right, or what it is humane and honorable for them to accept, has been stated with a frankness, a largeness of view, a generosity of spirit and a universal human sympathy which must challenge the admiration of every friend of mankind, and they have refused to compound their deals or desert others that they themselves may be safe. They call our purpose and our spirit different from theirs,

and I believe that the people of the United States would wish me to respond with utter simplicity and frankness. Whether their present leaders believe or not, it is our heartfelt desire to assist the people of Russia to attain their utmost hope of liberty and ordered peace.

NO SECRET TALK

It will be our wish and purpose that the processes of peace, when they are begun, shall be absolutely open and that they shall involve and permit henceforth no secret understandings of any kind. The day of conquest and aggrandizement is gone by, so is also the day of secret covenants entered into in the interest of particular Governments and likely at some unlooked-for moment to upset the peace of the world. It is this happy fact, now clear to the view of every public man whose thoughts do not still linger in an age that is dead and gone, which makes it possible for every Nation whose purposes are consistent with justice and the peace of the world to avow now or at any other time the objects it has in view.

We entered this war because violations of right had occurred which touched us to the quick and made the life of our own people impossible unless they were corrected and the world secured once for all against their recurrence. What we demand in this war, therefore, is nothing peculiar to ourselves. It is that the world be made fit and safe to live in, and particularly that it be made safe for every peace-loving Nation, which, like our own, wishes to live its own life, determine its own institutions, be assured of justice and fair dealing by the other peoples of the world as against force and selfish aggression. All the peoples of the world are in effect partners in this interest and for our own part we see very clearly that unless justice be done to others it will not be done to us. The program of the world's peace, therefore, is our program, and that program, the only possible program, as we see it, is this:

THE WAY TO PEACE

I—Open covenants of peace, openly arrived at, after which there shall be no private international understandings of any kind, but diplomacy shall proceed always frankly and in the public view.

II—Absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas, outside territorial waters, alike peace and in war, except as the seas may be closed in whole or in part by international action for the enforcement of international covenants.

III—The removal, as far as possible, of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all nations consenting to the peace and associating themselves for its maintenance.

IV—Adequate guarantee given and taken that national armaments will be reduced to the lowest consistent with domestic safety.

V—A free, open-minded and absolutely impartial adjustment of all colonial claims, based upon a strict observance of the principle that in determining all such questions of sovereignty the interest of the

populations concerned must have equal weight with the equitable claims of the Government whose title is to be determined.

VI—The evacuation of all Russian territory and such a settlement of all questions affecting Russia as well secure the best and freest co-operation of the other nations of the world in obtaining for her an unhampered and unembarrassed opportunity for the independent determination of her own political development and national policy, and assure her of a sincere welcome into the society of free nations under institutions of her own choosing; and, more than welcome, assistance also of every kind that she may need and may herself desire. The treatment accorded Russia by her sister nations in the months to come will be the acid test of their good will, of their own interest, and of their intelligent and unselfish sympathy.

VII—Belgium, the whole world will agree, must be evacuated and restored, without any attempt to limit the sovereignty which she enjoys in common with all other free nations. No other single act will serve as this will serve to restore confidence among the nations in the laws which they have themselves set and determined for the government of their relations with one another. Without this healing act the whole structure and validity of international law is forever impaired.

VIII—All French territory should be freed and the invaded portion restored, and the wrong done to France by Prussia in 1871 in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine, which has unsettled the peace of the world for nearly fifty years, should be righted, in order that peace may once more be made secure in the interest of all.

IX—A readjustment of the frontiers of Italy should be affected along clearly recognizable lines of nationality.

X—The peoples of Austria-Hungary, whose place among the nations we wish to see safe-guarded and assured, should be accorded the freest opportunity of autonomous development.

XI—Rumania, Serbia and Montenegro should be evacuated; occupied territories restored; Serbia accorded free and secure access to the sea; and the relations of the several Balken States to one another determined by friendly counsel along historically established lines of allegiance and nationality; and international guarantees of the political and economic independence and territorial integrity of the several Balken States should be entered into.

XII—The Turkish portions of the present Ottoman Empire should be assured a secure sovereignty, but the other nationalities which are now under Turkish rule should be assured on undoubted security of life and an absolutely unmolested opportunity of autonomous development, and the Dardanelles should be permanently opened as a free passage to the ships and commerce of all nations under international guarantee.

XIII—An independence Polish State should be erected which should include the territories inhabited by indisputably Polish populations which should be assured a free and secure access to the sea, and

whose political and economic independence and territorial integrity should be guaranteed by international covenant.

XIV—A general association of nations must be formed under specific covenants for the purpose of affording mutual guarantee of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small States alike.

UNITED WE STAND

In regard to these essential rectifications of wrong and assertions of right we feel ourselves to be intimate partners of all the Governments and peoples associated together against the imperialists. We cannot be separated in interest or divided in purpose. We stand together until the end.

For such arrangements and covenants we are willing to fight and to continue to fight until they are achieved, but only because we wish the right to prevail and desire a just and stable peace such as can be secured only by removing the chief provocations to war, which this program does remove. German greatness, and there is nothing in this program that impairs it. We grudge her no achievement or distinction of learning or of pacific enterprise such as have made her record very bright and very available. We do not wish to injure her or to block in any way her legitimate influence or power. We do not wish to fight her either with arms or with hostile arrangements of trade, if she is willing to associate herself with us and the other peace-loving nations of the world in covenants of justice and law and fair dealing. We wish her only to accept a peace of equality among the peoples of the world—the new world in which we now live—instead of a place of mastery. Neither do we presume to suggest to her any alteration or modification of her institutions, but it is necessary, we must say frankly, and necessary as a preliminary to any intelligent dealings with her on our part, that we should know whom her spokesmen speak for when they speak to us, whether for the Reichstag majority or for the military party, and the men whose creed is imperial domination.

We have spoken now, surely, in terms too concrete to admit of any further doubt or question. An evident principle runs through the whole program I have outlined. It is the principle of justice to all peoples and nationalities and their rights to live on equal terms of liberty and safety with one another, whether they be strong or weak. Unless this principle be made its foundation no part of the structure of international justice can stand. The people of the United States could act upon no other principle, and to the vindication of this principle they are ready to devote their lives, their honor and everything that they possess. The moral climax of this, the culminating and final war for human liberty, has come and they are ready to put their own strength, their own highest purpose, their own integrity and devotion to the test.

WOODROW WILSON,
President.

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George Vetter

James Wagner, Lieut.

Wilson Conaway

Thomas Jeffries

Aubrey Clerihue



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ENE DAVIS
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HONOR ROLL

THE ALPHA PHI BETA FRATERNITY

John Barr

Roy I. Carson

Strauss Farrell

John R. Gaut, Lieut.

John Newlett

John O'Neil

Jesse Ritchey

J. B. Roberts

HONOR ROLL
of the
FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH

Richard Trinder	LeRoy Morris
Don. M. Allen	James Downer
Theo. De Camp	Jennings Richie
Earl Hott	John Hennstin
Leroy Carson	Homer Burke
Wilbur Fletcher	Robert Jack
Charles Baker	John Ellenberger
Ed. Geho	John Earl Hughes
Clarence Jacobs	Wesley Peters
Aubrey Clerihue	John Reilly
Harry Geho	J. W. Mitchell, M. D.
Clarence Jenkins	John O. Shooks
Charles Fear	John Houston
Frank Taylor	John Connell
Jack Hewitt	George Trinder
Jules La Rue	Walter Stroud
M. C. Stalhman	Thomas Middleton
William Mathias	

LIST OF "FOUR MINUTE MEN"

Speaking by the authority and under the direction of the
Committee of Public Information, Washington, D. C.

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HERMAN A. PAXTON

“FOR JUSTICE AND RIGHT”

Hark! the bugle call is sounding,
And in answer to the strain,
Men enlist from town and city,
From hilltop and from plain;
To uphold “Old Glory’s” honor,
And the cause of liberty;
To fight for justice and the right,
That the whole world may be free!

Chorus:

’Mid the roar of cannon’s rattle,
I am thinking, home, of thee,
And the dear ones left behind me,
In that land across the sea;
But I’m fighting for “Old Glory,”
That lov’d emblem of “the free,”
And I’ll do my bit, with true Yankee grit,
In the cause of liberty.

See the mighty host that gathers,
Unified in thought and deed,
Eager to protect the nation,—
To supply the country’s need;
Leaving mother, home and dear ones,
Singing to forget their pain;
Thinking nothing of tomorrow,
Chanting ever this refrain:

Chorus:—’Mid the roar, etc.

Words by
ITHEL BERWYN DANIEL,
Utica, N. Y.

Music by
IORWERTH TYDFIL DANIEL,
Charleroi, Pa.

OUTCLASSED

The devil sat by the lake of fire,
On a pile of sulphur kegs;
His head was bowed upon his breast,
His tail between his legs.

A look of shame was on his face,
The sparks dripped from his eyes;
He had sent in his resignation
To the throne up in the skies.

"I'm down and out," the devil said;
He said it with a sob;
"There are others who outclass me,
And I want to quit my job.

"Hell isn't in it with the land
That lies along the Rhine;
I'm a 'has-been' and a 'piker,'
And, therefore, I resign.

"Those amunition slingers,
With their bloody shot and shell,
Know more about damnation
Than all the imps of hell.

"Give my job to Kaiser Wilhelm,
And the Army of the Rhine,
Von Tirpitz or Von Hindenburg,
Or some such child of mine.

"I hate to leave the old home,
The spot I love so well;
But I feel I'm not quite up-to-date
In the art of running hell."—**Anonymous.**

HONOR ROLL ST. JEROME'S CHURCH

May 12, 1918.

Following are the names of the young men of St. Jerome's Church whose names have been placed on the Honor Roll, and for whom a Service Flag was blessed on Sunday afternoon, after a parade in which not only all the organizations of the church took part, but likewise many of the civic organizations of the borough. There are 71 names on the list, indeed a roll of honor, of which the congregation of the church, as well as the people of Charleroi have every reason to be proud. The names are as follows:

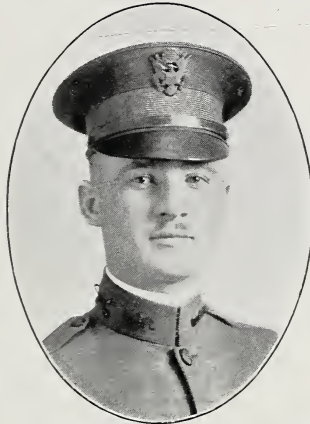
Francis Bezy	John McGinty
John P. Brown	John H. Newman
Lewes Bertram	John Newton
Bartley Burk	Francis O'Rourke
Laurence Bailey	Andrew Oates
Laurence Cosner,	Dennis Oates
William Coulter	Thomas Oates
Jerry Calistri	Thomas Prescott
Thomas Carroll	Joseph Ritzer
John Carroll	Edward Ritzer
William Davey	Thomas Rosbottom
Louis Dordain	William Schmallbach
Roland Flohr	Clarence Vellctay
Joseph Flood	Henry Welsh
William Flood	Earl Wagner
Charles R. Feidler	George F. Wentzel
John R. Feidler	Louis Deleau
John Feehan	Joseph Kirschner
Roland J. Greenwald	Erhart Kirschner
John Gallagher	Daniel Rock
James Gallagher	Samuel Marmina
Louis Hantisse	Raymond Pardiny
Vitus Kubina	Robert McCurry
William Ludwig	Leopold Schwaed
Andrew E. Lessman	Frank Buchanan
John Lentz	Edward Webster
Frank Mangan	James Oates
Thomas Mangan	Wm. J. Adamson
William Moore	Ambrose Dooley
John Martinet	Joseph Alterice
John McMahan	Louis Alterice
Earl McGuire	Rudolph Sechez
Carl McGuire	Barney Perkosky
Henry McDermott	Louis Renaldo
Joseph McCann	Edward Reardon
Frank McGuill	



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**PLEDGE OF LOYALTY
AND SERVICE
TO MY COUNTRY AND CIVILIZATION**

- I PLEDGE MYSELF to keep informed on the causes and progress of the war so that I may be a reliable source of information and influence for MY COUNTRY.
- I PLEDGE MYSELF to be alert to the danger of disloyalty of act of speech in native or alien, and to report such to the proper authorities of MY COUNTRY.
- I PLEDGE TO HELP establish public opinion in favor of complete co-operation in every endeavor to win the war for MY COUNTRY.
- I PLEDGE MYSELF to be careful of speech and not to repeat any rumors that tend to discourage the efforts in the prosecution of the war of MY COUNTRY.
- I PLEDGE MYSELF cheerfully to change my habits of living so far as necessary, in order to comply with any request of MY COUNTRY.
- I PLEDGE MYSELF to economize in the expenditure of money in order that I may financially aid MY COUNTRY.
- I PLEDGE MYSELF to support the War Loans of MY COUNTRY.
- I PLEDGE MYSELF to be a friend and comforter to the families of those who, at home and abroad, are carrying the burdens of MY COUNTRY.
- I PLEDGE MYSELF to a larger endeavor, so that production may not fall short as a result of the absence of those who have gone in the service of MY COUNTRY.
- I PLEDGE MYSELF to meet the successes and failures of the war with patience, calmness and confidence for the sake of MY COUNTRY.

WHEN YOU AND I GO OVER, PAL

They are calling out the men, pal,
They are calling them today;
They have drilled them into soldiers,
And they're sending them away.

And they'll soon be after us, pal,
And glad will be the day,
When you and I pack up our duds,
And proudly march away.

For they'll drill us into soldiers, pal,
And make real men of us,
And we'll be glad to lead a band,
To settle up this fuss.

And the Kaiser and his armies,
We will drive them into Hell,
For the "Star-Spangled Banner"
Stands for God, and all is well.

And when they cheer for us, pal,
Our feet will be in clover,
For surely they'll remember us,
When you and I go over.

—Anonymous.

AMERICAN RED CROSS
Charleroi Chapter
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Dr. J. W. Hunter	John Crawford
Lee Showers	C. W. Hall
Dr. J. W. Manon	W. W. Wallace

ONLY A VOLUNTEER

(Joseph Lynch, 1st Colorado Cavalry.)

Why didn't I wait to be drafted,
And be led to the train by a band,
And put in a claim for exemption?
Oh! Why, did I hold up my hand?
Why didn't I wait for the banquet?
Why didn't I wait to be cheered?
For the drafted men get the credit
While I merely volunteered.

And nobody gave me a banquet,
And nobody said a kind word.
The grind of the wheels of the engine
Was all the goodbye that I heard.
Then off to the camp I was hustled
To be trained for the next half year,
And then in the shuffle forgotten—
I was only a Volunteer.

And maybe some day in the future
When my little boy sits on my knee,
And asks what I did in the conflict,
And his little eyes look up to me,
I will have to look back as I'm blushing
To the eyes that so trustingly peer
And tell him I missed being drafted
I was only a Volunteer.

HONOR ROLL FIFTH STREET SCHOOL

It is indeed a splendid roll of honor which the Fifth Street School of Charleroi commemorates with its great service flag, upon which are the names of over one hundred of Charleroi's choicest young men, who have answered the call to the colors, for service in the military branches of the United States. It is a roll of which any school might be proud, and it is no wonder that the teachers and pupils, of "Fifth Street" show every respect to this emblem, which will hold a prominent place in the building until the boys come home. The names of those who were thus honored is as follows:

Booth, William	Hott, George (Corp.)
Brigode, Vernon	Huston, James
Blythe, Shanor R. (Lieut.)	Hantassie, Louis
Brothers, George	Harhofskey, Joseph
Brothers, Michael	Hudspith, Harry
Brown, John	Hudspith, George
Baxter, John	Jackson, William
Bege, John	Jackson, James
Bord, Harry	Jeffries, Thomas
Crawford, Boyd (Lieut.)	Jobes, Myron
Clerihue, Aubrey	Jones, Charles
Campbell, Keith	Jones, Robert
Conaway, Wilson	Kulow, John
Carson, Leroy	Kulow, Ralph
Carson, Roy I. (Sergt.)	Kershner, Erhart
Clutter, John (Sergt.)	Kinder, Marion
Cosner, Lawrence	Kavanaugh, Paul
Clement, George	Lowstutter, Henry
Carroll, John	Lowstutter, Edward
Carroll, Thomas	Loman, Frank
Cordes, Kenneth	Laure, Joseph
Cordes, William	Laure, Frank
Calvert, Arden	Laure, Jules
Denemer, Leo	Mosier, Thomas
Eneix, Charles	Malcolm, Ralph
Furio, Albert	Michener, Earl
Fiedler, Richard	Michener, George
Fiedler, Charles	McDermott, Harry (Lieut.)
Flood, Glenn	McCann, Melford
Gaut, Carroll (Lieut.)	Marrow, Eugene
Gaut, John (Lieut.)	McGuire, Carl
Greenwald, Roland	McGuire, Earl
Geekie, James	Mathias, William
Hormell, Everett	Mitchell, Jacob, M. D.
Hersche, James	McKenna, Leland

Molinatto, Pete	Strauser, Clyde
Monnato, Angelo	Smith, Bruce
Nutt, Paul	Sweeney, Samuel
O'Rourke, Francis	Speer, Ray
Ohlinger, Fred	Speer, John
Osborne, George	Swickey, Harry
Pearson, Joseph	Stone, Harry
Pollock, Charles	Taylor, Frank
Primas, Henry	Trvnasky, Paul (Lieut.)
Primas, Wilson	Turnbull, Adam
Piersol, John (Lieut.)	Vetter, George
Patton, Edwin (Lieut.)	Vellettay, Clarence
Prescott, Thomas	Wagner, Earl
Piccanotti, Joseph	Williamson, Ralph
Ritzer, Joseph	Worthington, Harry
Richard, George	Wilson, Albert
Richey, Jesse	Wagner, James (Lieut.)
Richie, Jennings (Sergt.)	Walsh, Eilvern's
Rosbottom, Thomas	Wentzel, George
Roberts, Bannister	Webster, ——
Strausser, Earl	



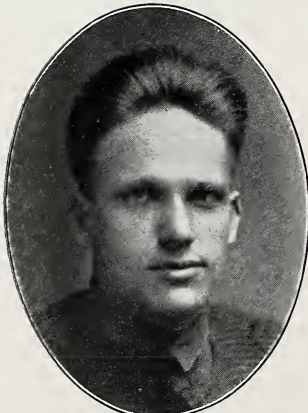
FRANCIS O'ROURKE
Babbitt Studio



FRANK PROTIN
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PAULL NUTT
Elite Studio



THOMAS JEFFRIES
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LUMUEL R. LONG
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LIBERTY LOAN FOUR-MINUTE SPEECH CONTEST

On Thursday evening, April 18, a very interesting event occurred in the High School Auditorium, when thirty-one members of the various classes participated in the contest for the best Four-Minute Speech on the Third Liberty Loan. Four prizes, aggregating fifty dollars, were offered by the local Liberty Loan Committee. The Board of Judges comprised of Byron E. Tombaugh, Washington; Joseph A. Herron, Monongahela, and Gilbert E. Koedel, Donora, performed its duties in a satisfactory manner. The contest was exceedingly close, but the judges were unanimous in the conclusion at which they finally arrived. Ralph Wick, '18, was announced as winner of the first prize, which was \$20.00. The second prize, \$15.00, was awarded to Miss Ruth Swickey, '19. John Pollock, '18, captured third prize, \$10.00, and Miss Olive McKay, '21, the fourth, which was \$5.00. The following students entered the contest, all of whom derived both pleasure and profit from their experience: Henry Golle, Edith Piersol, Arthur Paluse, Evelyn Warrensford, Ruth Swickey, Christopher Mogan, Dorothy Whitlatch, Jack Clark, Harold Bezell, Ralph Wick, George Booth, George Hurlbut, Ruth Weiss, David Jones, Ruth Bastian, Mildred Hough, Sarah Silverman, Gertrude Lentz, Ila Campbell, Charles Kramer, Mary Goldsmith, Russell Stahlman, Ida Stagi, Wilford Gaskill, Byron Knoch, Viola Wilson, Aldin Carroll, John Pollock, Manda Boni, James McKean and Olive McKay.

FIRST PRIZE, \$20.00—WINNER, RALPH WICK, '18

Heads up! Hearts up! Let no man, woman or child, fail in their duty to this Liberty Loan. Back up our boys to the limit! This is the sentiment that should reign in the heart of every true American.

America has two armies, one here and the other "over there." The army here must do its utmost to develop a spirit of enthusiasm, which can be communicated to the boys in the trenches, and there is no better way to do this than by buying bonds. The "stay-at-homes" must also sacrifice, in order that the boys "over there" may win. We already know what the French, Belgians and Russians have suffered; and, to prevent such great sacrifices and suffering in America, our government intends to completely crush this, the most infamous and atrocious plague, that has ever ruled the earth.

There are two ways by which our government can raise money—by taxation and by loans. If taxation had been tried first, we would have paid our money, receiving nothing in return. Instead of that, our government, actuated solely by a desire to be fair, is trying the loan system. Should it fail, taxation will be the inevitable result. But, shall it fail? Absolutely, No! Then the Third Liberty Loan must be supported. Our Government does not want our money for nothing. On the contrary, it agrees to pay us $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent interest, which is more than our savings accounts draw. Furthermore, we do not have to invest very much. A bond can be purchased for fifty

dollars. It is true, fifty dollars will not go far toward winning this war; but, little by little, inch by inch, step by step, it means victory. We lend our money to bank officials, who use it. Banks often fail, but our Government never has, and never will, and there is no better place than this strong and conservatively managed government with which to deposit your money.

Our nation is one of the newest in the world, yet, what nation has had a more prosperous, or more beautiful existence. In less than a century and a half, our three millions of people have increased to one hundred and five millions; our thirteen states to forty-eight many of them being richer than some of the countries of Europe. Shall we stand idly by and see the rights of our nation, and unblemished "Old Glory," tramped upon? No! A thousand times, No! Then we must buy bonds, and buy freely. Any person who calls himself an American, who refuses to buy a bond, when he is financially able to do so, is a friend of the Kaiser's, and deserves to be treated as such.

Many of the boys already "over there," all of whom have sacrificed much in order to show their loyalty to their country, will never come back. Hundreds of mothers will soon be wearing black, mourning for sons, who, had the few dollars' worth of extra precaution been made possible, might have been saved from becoming a victim to German atrocity. It is the hope and purpose of our Government, by exercising every means at its disposal, to keep the list of fatalities down to the minimum. In order to do so, money must be amply provided. Therefore, prove your patriotism by buying Third Liberty Bonds.

There will be a day, not far distant, we hope, when the victorious boys will return home, covered with laurels. Every community will do its utmost in an endeavor to show the proper respect to our gallant soldier boys, and what person will not feel more entitled to participate in these demonstrations if he or she be the proud possessor of one or more badges of patriotism, in the form of Liberty Bonds. Therefore, in order to put Charleroi "over the top," for the sake of humanity, democracy and our boys "over there," I again beseech you to buy a Liberty Bond.

SECOND PRIZE, \$15.00
WINNER, MISS RUTH SWICKEY, '19

The real reason why we must buy Liberty Bonds is, because we are at war with the most barbarous foe ever known to mankind. We must prosecute this war to a successful conclusion, and, in order to do so, our Government must have funds. We can't fight a war without money, any more than we can fight a war without soldiers. Money means food, clothing, ships, aeroplanes, ammunition, etc. Lack of money means lack of all these things, thus, leaving our boys helpless. It is for this reason that the Russian soldiers were sent into the trenches, without arms of any sort, to be slaughtered like sheep, while waiting to take a gun from the hand of a stricken comrade.

Do you want this to happen to American boys? I say, No! Emphatically, No! You need never worry about the boys at the front, for, if you give them a chance, they will do their part.

A clear conception of the word "sacrifice" must be had, before we can accomplish anything. It means a surrender, made in order to gain something else. Compared with France, our country does not know what sacrifice means! We are asked to forego only useless luxuries, as a matter of good business; but the French people are compelled to go with poor food and old clothing, amid doubled work.

Ah! France needs no country to plead for her, for every nation, outside of Germany, stands united in sympathy and praise of the patient, determined stand, of that suffering country.

Remember! Our boys are going to France, and must undergo all of these hardships, unless they have food and clothing. No soldier can go up against a forty-two centimeter gun with bare hands and an empty stomach. American soldiers, to-day, are fighting! They are fighting, not only for themselves; they are fighting for you and me, and for every man, woman and child who loves liberty.

The boys in the trenches need our help, and we must supply it now. There are reasons, weighty reasons, for carrying on this war to a victory for Right; and there are facts to prove that this is a fight for world liberty against autocracy.

The United States Liberty Bond stands alone as the sole investment that typifies the survival of the American social order, of American democracy. Bonds are the world's best investments. They are better than a mortgage on a building, land, railroad, etc. Besides all this, America, as a security, pledges her faith and honor.

In other wars, many millions of bonds have been issued, all of which have been paid. Even after the Civil War, when our country was carrying a much heavier debt, every obligation was honorably met. So, if we do our part, promptly and cheerfully, we may end this bloody war without giving our all. It is up to us to do our utmost. When Germany realizes that we will spend our last drop of blood, and match them, man to man, and dollar to dollar, then, and not 'till then, will their morale crumble.

So, let us individually and collectively subscribe for Liberty Bonds, and then the world will little note, or long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what we have done here.

**THIRD PRIZE, \$10.00—
WINNER, JOHN POLLOCK, '18**

The Third Liberty Loan should be over-subscribed by a wide and noble margin. This will be a message deeper than words to our enemy. The way Americans of German birth are buying Liberty Bonds is only another indication of how mistakes are made



JOHN L. POLLOCK

in Berlin. If the friends of Germany entertain the hope that America will tire of the war and leave France and England to their fate, the oversubscribed loan will say that America is made of nobler stuff, and meant, when she said, "Now, and for ever, when to the great cause of liberty and freedom and civilization our Great Republic solemnly pledged its lives, its fortune, and its sacred honor."

And this beloved nation of ours, the Great Republic of the West, is just at the beginning of its career. The dream of isolation is at an end. We are now to take our part in a new world, which we are assisting in the making; a world where law is to be supreme, where force shall be only the minister and agent of justice, as expressed in law.

Say! Don't let us forget the boys who used to go to school here! You know who they are! They are "over there," fighting for liberty and freedom. While they fight, let us respond to the call, and, as the old bell rang out many years ago, let us ring it again! Let us answer the Hun, build a golden bridge to the Rhine and crowd it with liberating armies, until France is clean again, and Albert may go home to heal his mangled realm.

FOURTH PRIZE, \$5.00—WINNER, MISS OLIVE McKAY, '21

The drive for the Third Liberty Loan of three billion dollars began on the sixth of April. The selling campaign will last twenty-eight days. The bonds will bear $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent interest and mature in ten years.

It is not only a duty to buy these bonds—it is a privilege, and we should feel proud if we can in any way, help our fighting forces. Our winning this war depends not only on our soldiers in the trenches and our sailors on the seas, but on the people here at home, as well. Without giving help and support, we cannot expect our boys to defeat the barbarous Germans.

The amount asked for in this loan must be willingly given by the American people. If they do not give promptly and unselfishly, it will allow the Germans to go on committing crimes more brutal, more terrible, than any civilized mind can conceive.

This is a great and mighty crusade which we have entered. Its successful outcome will depend on our giving every ounce of energy we possess, and much of the wealth of our country.

Some of you may say, "Can we be sure of getting our money back, and the interest, as promised?" The whole wealth of the United States is your security. Has our Government ever yet broken a promise it made to the people? No, and it never will.

Then, perhaps, you will ask, "But what will happen if we are defeated in this war?" The United States has never known the word "defeat." It is as General Pershing said, "The Germans can be beaten, must be beaten, and will be beaten." Of course, it will take many sacrifices, much courage and bravery. In the meantime, we

must not be over-confident, but send our boys off with a smile and a brave "God bless you," and give freely, unselfishly, for our cause. It is far, far better to lend our money, than to pay it in taxes, which will probably happen, if we do not buy Liberty Bonds.

This great Government of ours has not entered this war for territory, or revenge, or indemnity. We want the world made "safe for Democracy," and this cannot be until the present government of Germany is crushed.

The patriotic men and women of this generation—the Nathan Hales, we might say—exclaim, "I only regret that I have but one fortune to give for my country." When we do all we can, with our money and our securities, then, only then, will our army be invincible and victorious, and this war end with a triumph of right and liberty.



JAMES HERSCHE



GEORGE HERSCHE



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OUR CHARLEROI BOYS WHO HAVE ANSWERED
THEIR COUNTRY'S CALL IN THE
GREAT WORLD WAR

Harvey Adams
Harve Anderson
Edgar Anthony
Martin Anthony
Joseph Amato
John Alterice
Bromislaw Apanasewig
Alex. Apanasevicz
August Arrigo
Harry Arnold

Lawrence Bailey
John Barr
Harry Barton
Herbert Barthelot
Victoe Benedictte
Francis Bezy
John Bege
Joseph Bennet
Louis Bertram
Joseph Bontemps
John Boloshoak
Bernardo Bova
Milton Black
John P. Brown
Peter B. Brown
Charles Bromwich
Walter Bromwich
William Bromwich
Joseph Bradshell
Martin Burgain
Andy Bunchon

Jerry Calistri
Walter S. Cook
Joseph Cansillo
Lawrence Cosner
Charles Ceuciani
Lee Carson
George J. Clement
Frank Clement
Russell J. Carroll
Arden Calvert
John Califfe

Keith Campbell
Colombo Callefie
Roy I. Carson
Thomas Carroll
John Carroll
Joseph Cardinale
C. B. Callomon
Harry Christener
Attilio Cicconi
Thomas Ciczewski
John Clutter
Aubrey Clerihue
Wendell Crable
Russell W. Crabb
Ulisse Cruciani

Enoch Davis
Harry Davis
William Donahue
William V. Davis
Joseph Dulinsky
Samuel Diquiau
Riley Deiterly
Walter Diamond
Theodore Decamp
Henry Decker
Edward Deiters
Clarence Devlin
Louis Delean
Jules Delfosse
Mike Dibinsky
Gastano Disclafour
Kostantin Dosna
Louis Dordain
Wm. Donovan
Leonard Doyle
Kaymier Duda
Andy Dudick

Karl W. Elder
Frank Erbe, Jr.
Charles Eneix
James Everly

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John Fakini
Strauss Farrell
Erminio Fannazzie
Richard Fiedler
Chas. Fiedler
Ugo Finini
Robert A. Fiori
Glenn Flood
Ronald Flohr
John Fucinary
Frank Franchi
Charles W. Frew
Smith Fry
Faglio Frau

Paul S. Geohring
George D. Gabler
Fremont Gilmore
Edward Geho
William Geho
Stani Gabi
Thomas L. Given
Ross Gillingham
Paul George
Homer Gobert
Starri Gadi
Joseph Gass
John Gallagher
Julius Gados
Chas. Gadosy
John Gaut
Carrol Gaut
James Geekie
Patrick Gilmore
Albert Gillingham
Blanda Gioacchino
Roland Greenawald
Indorant Guiseppa
Esposito Guiseppa

Oscar Hass
Joseph Haroski
Henry Harris
Louis Hantisse
Ellsworth Hickey

Harry T. Harris
Russell Hormell
Earl Hott
George Hersche
James Hersche
William Heidyer
Steve Hega
John Henrotia
Calvin Higgins
Harry Hixon
Chas Hott
George Hott
James Houston
Andrew Houseman
George Hudspith
Jack Hulette
Harry Hudspith

Berry Isokewez

Alex. Jankevitz
William R. Jennings
Robert Jack
Myron Jobs
Thomas Jeffries
David Johns

Joseph Kartzenvitz
Ignacz Kaudalana
Ksovery Kelczvski
William Kromer
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John Kulow

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Chester McKee
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Melford McCann
Joseph McCann
David G. McConnell
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Michael Orantz
Bert Osborne
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James Palfrey
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John Pakisk
Albert Padavoni
Harry Paulock
Theodore Parker
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Edwin Patton
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Leslie Petrie
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Leroy Weaver
Aron Weiss
Harry Welsh
Ralph Williamson
Harry Worthington
Elmer Wolfe

Francis Yates
John Yachychak
Joseph Young

Bruno Zari
David Zeidman
*Mike Zipay
George Zipay

*Killed in action July 11th, 1918.

TEXT OF PRESIDENT WILSON'S MT. VERNON ADDRESS

July 4th, 1918.

"Gentlemen of the diplomatic corps and my fellow citizens. I am happy to draw apart with you to this quiet place of old counsel in order to speak a little of the meaning of this day of our nation's independence. The place seems very still. It is as serene and untouched by the hurry of the world as it was in those great days long ago when General Washington was here and held leisurely conference with the men who were to be associated with him in the organization of a nation. From these gentle slopes they looked out upon the world and saw it whole, saw it with the light of the future upon it, saw it with modern eyes that turned away from a past, which men of liberated spirits could no longer endure. It is for that reason that we cannot feel, even here, in the immediate presence of this sacred tomb, that this is a place of death. It was a place of achievement. A great promise that was meant for all mankind was here given plan and reality. The associations by which we are here surrounded are the inspiring associations of that noble death which is only a glorious consumption. From this green hillside, we also ought to be able to see with comprehending eyes the world that lies about us and should conceive anew the purposes that must set men free.

PEOPLE, NOT CLASS.

"It is significant, significant of their own character and purpose of the influences they were setting afoot—that Washington and his associates, like the barons at Runnymede, spoke and acted, not for a class, but for a people. It has been left for us to see to it that it shall be understood that they spoke and acted, not for a single people only, but for all mankind. They were thinking not of themselves and of the material interests which centered in the little group of landholders and merchants and men of affairs with whom they were accustomed to act, in Virginia and the colonies to the north and the south of here, but of a people which wished to be done with classes and special interests and the authority of men whom they had not themselves chosen to rule over them. They entertained no private purpose desired no peculiar privilege. They were consciously planning that men of every class should be free and America a place to which men out of every section might resort who wished to share with them the rights and privileges of free men. And we take our cue from them—do we not? We intend what they intended. We here in America believe our participation in this present war to be only the fruitage of what they planted. Our case differs from theirs only in this, that it is our inestimable privilege to concert with men out of every nation what shall make not only the liberties of America secure but the liberties of every other people as well. We are happy in the thought that we are permitted to do what they would have done had they been in our place. There must now be settled once for all what

was settled for America in the great age upon whose inspiration we draw today. This is surely a fitting place from which calmly to look out upon our task, that we may fortify our spirits for its accomplishment. And this is the appropriate place from which to avow, alike to the friends who look on and the friends with whom we have the happiness to be associated in action.

STRUGGLE OF PAST.

“This, then, is our conception of the great struggle in which we are engaged. The plot is written plain upon every scene and every act of the supreme tragedy. On the one hand stand the peoples of the world—not only the peoples actually engaged, but many others also who suffer under mastery, but cannot act; peoples of many races and in every part of the world—the people of stricken Russia still among the rest, though they are for the moment unorganized and helpless. Opposed to them, masters of many armies, stand an isolated, friendless group of governments who speak no common purpose, but only selfish ambitions of their own by which none can profit but themselves, and whose peoples are fuel in their hands; governments which for their people and yet are for the time their sovereign lords, making very choice for them and disposing of their lives and fortunes as they will, as well as the lives and fortunes of every people who fall under their power—governments clothed with the strange trappings and the primitive authority of an age that is altogether alien and hostile to our own. The past and present are in deadly grapple and the peoples of the world are being done to death between them.

THE CONDITIONS.

“There can be but one issue. The settlement must be final. There can be no compromise. No half way decision would be tolerable. No half way decision is conceivable. These are the ends for which the associated peoples of the world are fighting, and which must be conceded them before there can be peace:

“1. The destruction of every arbitrary power anywhere than can separately, secretly and of its single choice disturb the peace of the world; or, if it cannot be presently destroyed at the least its reduction to virtual impotence.

“2. The settlement of every question, whether of territory, of sovereignty, of economic arrangements or of political relationship upon the basis of the free acceptance of that settlement by the people immediately concerned and not upon the basis of the material interest or advantage of any other nation or people which may desire a different settlement for the sake of its own exterior influence or mastery.

“3. The consent of all nations to be governed in their conduct towards each other by the same principles of purpose and of respect for the common law of civilized society that govern the individual citizens of all modern states in their relations with one another; to

the end that all promises and covenants may be sacredly observed, no private plots or conspiracies hatched, no selfish injuries wrought with impunity and a mutual trust established upon the handsome foundation of a mutual respect for right.

"4. The establishment of an organization of peace which shall make it certain that the combined power of free nations will check every invasion of right and serve to make peace and justice the more secure by affording a definite tribunal of opinion to which all must submit and by which every international readjustment that cannot be amicably agreed upon by the peoples directly concerned shall be sanctioned.

"These great objects can be put into a single sentence. What we seek is the reign of law based upon the consent of the governed and sustained by the organized opinion of mankind.

"These great ends cannot be achieved by debating and seeking to reconcile and accommodate what statesmen may wish with their projects for balances of power and of national opportunity. They can be realized only by the determination of what the thinking peoples of the world desire, with their longing hope for justice and for social freedom and opportunity.

"I can fancy that the air of this place carries the accents of such principles with a peculiar kindness. Here we started forces which the great nation against which they were primarily directed at first regarded as a revolt against its rightful authority, but which it has long since seen to have been a step in the liberation of its own people as well as of the people of the United States; and I stand here now to speak—speak proudly and with confident hope—of the spread of this revolt, this liberation, to the great stage of the world itself. The blinded rulers of Prussia have aroused forces they knew little of—forces which, once roused, can never be crushed to earth again, for they have at their heart an inspiration and a purpose which are deathless and of the very stuff of triumph."

CHARLEROI "OVER THE TOP"

Charleroi's quota for the Third Liberty Loan was \$453,480. Due to the thorough organization and excellent work of every member of this committee, Charleroi, as usual, went "Over the Top" in this drive receiving the Liberty Loan Flag.

CHARLEROI'S WAR CHEST.

Following the example set by a few other cities, Charleroi has adopted the plan of the War Chest. According to this plan practically the same organization that handled the Liberty Loan so successfully, has elected a board of directors to handle the War Chest Fund. Regular monthly subscriptions are made to this fund by everyone in the community, unless there is a just cause for exemption. The money from this fund is to be distributed equitably among the organizations that are doing such great and good work for the boys in camp and "Over There." The principal ones of these are the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., K. of C., Y. M. H. A., and the Salvation Army.

Of the work of the Salvation Army in ministering to the boys in camp and trench, a very glowing tribute was recently paid by ex-Gov. John K. Tener in an address at the time of the organization of the War Chest.

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